Registered No B 241

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SPECIAL EVENING EDITION.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1900.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th DECEMBER, 1900, at 3 P. M.

M. N. WADIA.
Municipal Secretary.

8th December, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

CHRISTMAS PRIZES.

Rs. 3,000! Rs. 3,000!!

THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

1st Prize	... ...	...1,000
2nd „	... ...	... 500
3rd „	... ...	... 250
Five prizes at Rs. 100 each		... 500
Five „ „ „ 50 „		... 250
Ten „ „ „ 20 „		... 200
Thirty „ „ „ 10 „		... 300
	Total Rs. ...	3,000

THE above Fifty-three Prizes will be drawn for, and given away to NEW SUBSCRIBERS of the "Indian Tit-Bits."

All you have to do is to send in your yearly subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits," amounting to Rs. 6, per money order, TO THE MANAGER, INDIAN TIT-BITS, 180, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET, CALCUTTA, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, otherwise no notice will be taken.

Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.

The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will mount to Rs. 2,000, and so on.

WHO WE ARE.

That the "I. T.-B." is a thorough reliable concern, following will leave no shadow of a doubt:—

Publishers.—Messrs. J. CLEVEN & Co.; BANKERS.—THE DELHI & LONDON BANK, Ld., Calcutta, and Messrs. THOMAS, COOK & SON, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE IMPORTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED.

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS,

Known and appreciated throughout the entire East.

WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.
HIGHLAND MALT.
OLD IRISH

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SPLENDID LIQUEUR BRANDIES.
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.
Of unequalled excellence.

TREACHER & CO.'S
DRY UNSWEETENED AND OLD TOM GINS.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

'XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated ...... at Re. 1 0 per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced .... „ „ 1 4 „
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced.................. „ „ 1 8 „
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations .... „ Rs. 2 0 „

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,

French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.

Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.

Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.

Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.

Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.

Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,

Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.

Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.

All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.

'XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES F. CORNAGLIA, AND FANCY GOODS

BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BRANCH:—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prespectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 12 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	28 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE
O. H. L. LIQUEUR
SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

Of all Dealers or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal. (B.)

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch..............	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION...	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior.........	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch..........................	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch..............................	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case............................	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face ...	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! NEW YEAR! WEDDING! AND BIRTHDAY!

PRESENTS

A GREAT display of STERLING SILVER CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES, REAL Amber and Meerschaum CIGAR and CIGARETTE-HOLDERS, best Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, Real Crocodile, Russian, and Morocco Leather Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

Solid Amber Cigarette Tubes in hall-marked Sterling Silver Cases, Beautiful Smokers' Cabinets in Brown Oak, Nickel Mounted, with Ash Trays.

CIGAR CUTTERS different shapes and designs.

Real Malacca Cane WALKING STICKS with Ivory Handles, Silver Mounts and Bands.

Choice selection of Real Havana, Manila, and best Continental CIGARS.

All the above just arrived from the best leading houses in Europe and to be had at

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
PIONEERS OF REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. PETERS' CHURCH, MAZAGON.

ORGAN RECITAL,

ON THURSDAY DEC. 13TH AT 5-30 P. M.

BY MAJOR W. E. JENNINGS, I. M. S.

COLLECTION FOR THE SCHOOLS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO., are Selling the Surplus Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS
Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & CO., LD.,
Next Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF EXTENSION TO HOWRAH STATION.

THE extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into Howrah will be OPENED for TRAFFIC on and after the 14th December, 1900, and, from that date, the mails from and to Bombay, will be diverted at Sini Junction from the Asansol route, and run, via Khargpur, to and from Howrah.

The first Down Mail Train from Bombay to run via the new route will be that leaving Bombay on the 12th December, and Nagpur on the 13th December, arriving Howrah on the 14th December 1900.

The consequent alteration in timing of the Bombay-Calcutta Mails, will commence at Chakardharpore.

All Trains will leave Howrah on the 14th December according to the new Time Table shewn below, by the new route.

The Passenger and Mixed Service will be revised between—(1) Chakardharpore-Sini-Asansol,
(2) Chakardharpore-Sini-Khargpur-Howrah,
(3) Khurda-Khargpur-Howrah.

The timing will be as follows:—

	STATIONS.	Through Midnapur Passenger.		Bombay Mail.		Madras Mail.		Kola Passenger.		Mixed.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
	Howrah ....D.	6	30	10	45	14	15	17	30	23	35
	Andul ....D.	6	59	...		14	44	17	54	0	9
	Bauria ....D.	7	22	—		15	9	18	16	0	37
	Khargpur ....A.	10	45	13	48	18	46	—		5	5
	Midnapur ....A.	11	24	14	54	19	54	...		5	59
	do. ....D.	10	0	13	0	16	0	..		3	40
East Coast Section.	Khargpur ....D.	Puri-Asansol Passenger.		—		19	30	—		5	55
	Balasore ....D.			—		23	9	—		11	18
	Bhadrak ....D.			..		1	2	—		13	50
	Cuttack ....D.			—		5	28	—		19	35
	Khurda Rd. ....A.			—		6	30	—		21	20
	Khargpur ....D.	11	2	14	3	—		—		—	
	Gidni ....D.	12	54	15	1	..		—		—	
	Sini ....A.	16	45	17	16	...		...		—	
Asansol Branch.	Sini ....D.	17	45	17	45	—		—		Local.	
	Purulia ....D.	20	51	20	51	..		..		9	0
	Asansol ....A.	23	15	23	15	—		—		12	0
	Asansol ....D.	...		8	30	...		...		5	0
	Purulia ....D.	—		12	48	..		—		7	45
	Sini ....A.	...		16	32	—		...		Stop.	
	Chakardharpore ....A.	—		17	56	..		..		...	

	Stations.	Bombay Mail.		Madras Mail.		Kola Passenger.		Through Midnapur Passenger.		Mixed.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
	Chakardharpore ....D	22	40	..		—		—		..	
Asansol Branch.	Asansol ....D.	8	30	17	33	...		—		5	0
	Purulia ....D.	12	48	20	36	—		—		7	45
	Sini ....A.	16	32		18	..		—		Stop.	
	Sini ....D.	23	35	..		—		—		Local.	
	Purulia ....D.	4	0	—		..		—		9	0
	Asansol ....A.	7	30	..		—		—		12	0
	Sini ....D.	23	25	23	50	...		—		Stop.	
	Gidni ....D.	1	22	3	10	—		—		—	
	Khargpur ....A.	2	30	4	50	...		...		—	
East Coast Section.	Khurda Rd. ....D.	—		14	24	—		20	10	—	
	Cuttack ....D.	—		16	10	—		22	28	—	
	Bhadrak ....D.	—		19	45	—		3	23	—	
	Balasore ....D.	...		21	36	...		5	51	—	
	Khargpur ....A.	—		1	16	—		10	42	—	
	Midnapur ....A.	3	9	3	9	—		11	24	—	
	Do. ....D.	1	40	1	40	...		11	44	13	0
	Khargpur ....D.	2	45	3	*10	—		12	20	14	5
	Bauria ....D.	—		6	37	8	52	15	46	18	52
	Andul ....D.	—		7	*3	9	19	16	11	19	[illegible]
	Howrah ....A.	5	40	7	*40	9	52	16	50	20	11

* "The 1st and 2nd Class carriages, luggage, and mails are transferred to the Down Bombay Mail Train at Kharagpur, arriving at Howrah at 5-40."

BOOKING ARRANGEMENTS.

COACHING TRAFFIC.—All classes of coaching traffic viz., passengers, parcels, horses, and carriages, will be booked over the new section of the Railway, except from flag stations, where only passengers and parcels can be dealt with.

"All traffic except passengers for beyond Howrah Junction in the direction of Hoogly and via Naihati, and vice versa, will be booked through over the new route."

GOODS TRAFFIC.—Goods traffic will only be booked to and from the following stations:—

Andul,
Bauria,
Santragachi.

Goods traffic for Howrah and Calcutta will continue to be booked via Kola Riverside to Armenian Ghat, until the new Bengal-Nagpur Railway Goods Station and Jetties in Howrah are completed.

"Goods traffic for beyond Howrah Junction in the direction of Hooghly and via Naihati, and vice versa, will be booked through over the new route."

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Calcutta, 3rd December, 1900.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE,
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SUCCESSFUL BOER RAIDS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A party of Boers stopped two train loads of remounts, north of Standerton, and got off with 129 of them.

A patrol interrupted the unloading of the rest.

Another party raided 1,800 head of stock, belonging to burghers, who had surrendered in the vicinity.

DUTCH SYMPATHY WITH KRUGER.

The Dutch Government has informed the British Government, that it disavows any responsibility for a letter written by the President of the First Chamber to Mr. Kruger, hoping he would succeed in stopping "the unjust and barbarous war and in assuring the independence of the Republics."

THE YEOMANRY QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Mr. Brodrick has appointed a Committee to consider the future organization, training and equipment of the Yeomanry. It includes Lord Harris as President and Lord Dundonald, and will sit immediately.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL

The Queen of England, in replying to the message of the King of Portugal, recognises with the greatest pleasure the cordial and friendly understanding between the two countries.

At a banquet given at Lisbon, on Saturday, the Premier said the Alliance implied the assurance that the rights of both countries would be respected and their dominions maintained.

Sir H. MacDonell, the British Minister, said he hoped the Alliance would ever be maintained.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The latest betting on the Viceroy's Cup is :—

Threes Cherry, fours Stand-off, sevens Merloolas, eights Tubaloain.

THE MAHSUD BLOCKADE.

Prices of food stuffs in the Mahsud country are reported already to be going up in consequence of the blockade.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

The Duke of Manchester and his bride will visit India shortly.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	3	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	15
Total	13	6	112
Total plague deaths to date	80,395	66,463	
Same date last year	30	31	180

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Nov. 23rd, reads :—Since last the market evinced some improvement owing to there being enquiries for Szechuen direct by a few buyers having come down here to purchase as well as to the Shanghai market having undergone a change for the better, whence purchasing orders came in to a moderate extent. Also a moderate demand prevailed from the Southern ports All these led to a rise of dol. ½ to dol. 1. During this interval after a long period of quietude a few favourite chops of No. 20 have participated in the demand for Szechuen especially. Arrivals have been in the past fortnight nil. Consequently holders have somewhat stiffened their rates to which buyers have not accorded a free response. Sales have transpired to the large extent of 7,000 bales as hereunder :—

bales		No.		dols.		dols.
2,000	bales of No.	20	Sold at dols.	91	to dols.	95
725	,, ,,	16	,, ,,	90	,,	9
1,100	,, ,,	12	,, ,,	85	,,	93½
3,100	,, ,,	10	,, ,,	80	,,	86
75	,, ,,	8	,, ,,	80	,,	86

leaving unsold stocks—after shipments of 3,000 bales to Northwards and Coast Ports—at 34,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 157 wire and Rs. 157 1-2 post.

In Japanese Spinnings, only a small business has transpired to the extent of 500 bales in No. 20 at an advance of dol. 1. Latterly a firmer tone being advised from Japan business has been greatly checked.

THE LATE MR. DESHMUKH.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces officially notified that he has received with great regret the news of the death (on the 28th ultimo) of Rao Bahadur Trimbak Nilkant Deshmukh, the most distinguished officer of the Provincial Civil Service. He was appointed Extra-Assistant Commissioner about fifteen years ago. His high character soon won for him the confidence and respect of all those with whom his official duties brought him into contact. But it was in the Political Department that his services were specially valuable. For over five years he was Superintendent and (afterwards) Diwan of the Patna State ; and for the last three years he has been Superintendent of Nandgaon, where his famine administration this year has been thoroughly successful. In recognition of his services in these States he received the title of Rao Bahadur in January 1897, and was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class in May last. The officiating Chief Commissioner had just granted him well-earned leave, at the end of which he was to have officiated as Deputy Commissioner. But an illness, not at first regarded as dangerous, has terminated fatally. Mr. Fraser deplores the loss of an officer of most amiable disposition and exceptional capacity.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo left Aden at 2 a.m., to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th November 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 331,574 maunds and Rs. 1,00,844 in the earnings.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High Water, 7-44m., 7-48a. Low water, 7-50m., 7-16a.

University Examination Results—Previous and L. M. and S.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 2-20m., 2-32a. Low water, 8-35m., 7-52a.

Prize distribution at Bandora Convent, 6 p.m.

Sale of work, Girgaum Girls High School, 4 to 7 p.m.

A Dissatisfied Seaman.—At the Esplanade Police Court to-day, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Joseph Busby, a Donkeyman s. s. Vauxhall, was charged with disobedience Samuel Rock Chandler, Captain of the s. s. Vauxhall stated that he ordered, the accused to remove his effects from the cook's room into the carpenters, which he refused to do. Accused who pleaded guilty was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay the cost of the prosecution.

The Nursing of Sick Persons.—On Saturday last, Dr. R. K. Abyang delivered a lecture in the Hall of Literature, Science and Hygiene on the nursing of sick persons at home. In the course of his lecture, he said that when persons could not afford to engage trained nurses, it was indispensibly necessary that they should know how to nurse their family members at home, during their illness, and, therefore he gave very useful and practical hints about it. Lastly he said that those who were in a position to employ trained nurses, should always employ English nurses as, he had observed, they were intelligent, kind and deligent in doing their duties.

Theft from a Ship.—At the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency, Magistrate, Inspector Chambers, Dock Police, charged Louis Joseph De Silva, with theft in respect of currency notes of the value of Rs. 230 the property of Mr. A. H. Band, late clerk on the s. s. Hydari. Complainant in October last year reported to the police that his cabin had been opened during the night and that 230 Rupees in notes had been stolen from a drawer. The accused was seen to enter the cabin at 3 a.m., that morning, and on enquiries being made it was found accused had absconded. Yesterday evening, while Inspector Chambers was making inquiries into another case, accused was recognised by an havildar. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide of a Hindu Lad.—An inquiry was held to-day at De Souza street by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Dewjee Hariram, a Hindu lad, aged seventeen years, son of a grain merchant, who resides in the above locality. From the evidence given by the father, it appears that deceased did not attend school nor did he assist his father in his business. He used to squander away his father's money, frequently quarrelled with his mother and struck her. On being repremanded by his father for his bad habits, he left the house about seven months' ago and since then he had been living alone in a room at Carnac Bunder. Subsequently the father tried to take him back to his house and to correct his habits, but all his efforts were in vain. About five days ago, when the father went to his room to persuade him to return to him, the boy threatened him with a hatchet. Some friends interfered and eventually deceased promised to go to his father on Sunday. As he did not turn up according to his promise, the father went to the room and found deceased lying dead therein. The police were informed and on the clothes on his person being examined, a paper containing two pieces of opium was found. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

Alleged Murder and Theft—On Saturday morning a Hindu girl, named Bhagirthi, aged seven years, was reported missing from her uncle's house at Cawasji Patel Tank Road. The girl had on her person ornaments of the value of Rs. 125 and it was surmised that she had either strayed away from home or had been enticed away by some one to rob her other ornaments. The police had the information circulated throughout the town, with the result that the child was, about noon on the same day, found lying on the Esplanade Road, minus the ornaments, by a policeman, who took her to the Esplanade Police Station. As the girl became drowsy, the police had her, at 2 p.m. removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. The girl subsequently died in the Hospital, whilst the deceased was under treatment in the hospital, she was visited by her uncle Hari Dajee and her mother Yemnabai, and from inquiries made it was ascertained that one Sanjeebai, a ghati woman, had been seen in company of the child near the Arthur Crowford Market, at 11 a.m., that day. Sanjeebai was arrested and a further investigation elicited the facts that on Saturday morning the girl was playing at Null Bazar, whence Sanjeebai enticed her away to the Esplanade Road and there gave her to eat a quantity of opium in fruit and cocoanut. The woman then removed the ornaments from the child's person and left her where she was found by the police. The ornaments were recovered from a Marwari, with whom they had been pledged by Sarjeebai. An inquest was opened by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, regarding the death of the girl. The mother Yemnabai in indentifying the deceased said that the girl was married seven months ago. The inquiry was adjourned to Sunday next. It was further alleged that Sanjeebai enticed away another girl on the same day and treated her to some of the opium in fruit. But the victim found her way home and was afterwards taken to the J. J. Hospital, and treated. The accused Sarjeebai was to-day charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Walker, with murder and theft of ornaments. The case was remanded.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A WOMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Morris, charged a woman named Sahji Bai with murder causing death by poisoning and theft. On Saturday afternoon last the woman enticed her two nieces away from their home, and took them to Crawford Market where she administered poison to them and took their ornaments away. She afterwards left one of the children outside the Salvation Army Hall and took the other near its home. The child left near the Salvation Army Hall was picked up by the A Division Police and taken to the Police Station. About half an hour afterwards the girl complained of feeling giddy and was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was treated. The girl made a statement to the HouseSurgeon in which she said her aunt had given her some cocoanut and sugarcane, mixed with some red powder which made her throat burn and also feel drowsy. She died the same evening with convulsions, the other girl is reported to be doing well. The Magistrate remanded the case till the 19th instant.

THE LEONID METEORS.

Astronomers have, it seems, shared in the disappointment which the absence of the Leonid shower in the heavens has evoked.

At the office of "Nature" (Macmillan's), to which telegrams from all parts of the country are to be sent if the meteors are reported, an inquiry elicited the barren information that no intelligence has as yet been received.

Dr. Lockyer, with a staff of assistants, a big telescope, and all the latest photographic apparatus, was keeping vigil at the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, until five o'clock on the morning of the 15th November. He reported no meteors, but for the most part there was a cloudy, veiled sky.

Discussing the subject the other day with a representative of the "Westminster," Sir Norman Lockyer observed that the Leonid bunch had evidently "got off the rails," and they must wait patiently until it gets back again. "You, of course," he said, "don't remember the sight—a sight I would not have missed for worlds—that occurred thirty-four years ago. It was so fine that it would repay any man a sleepless night to see it recur. Imagine the whole sky alight living streams of fire, shooting in all directions."

"Then what has happened, Sir Norman, to keep the display back?"

'We can only presume that that portion of the 'swarm' which the contact of the earth would fiercely separate has temporarily moved out of the orbit—is off the rails—a million miles nearer or farther from the sun—we cannot tell which. These Leonids are as business-like in action as planets, and on other occasions during the present century have shown themselves a year or two after the prescribed time. That 'shooting stars' are about now I am certain. A friend of mine who lives not far from London saw a large quantity, he tells me, last Sunday night."

Sir Norman concluded by remarking that the sun was "out of joint just now"—hotter than usual.

Sir Charles Ollivant, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Bijapur, the usual salute was fired this morning.

It is understood that the necessary endowments for an Anglican bishopric for the Central Provinces are not likely to be raised before the close of next year. The Bishop of Calcutta states that some £3,000 is still wanting to complete the scheme. It is reported that the two next sees that will be completed will be those of Kashmir and Assam.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee.)

ATTEMPT TO SECURE A MILL AGENCY.

RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAJ AND ANOTHER vs. SHAMRAO PANDURANG AND OTHERS.

Their lordships delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Russell delivered on the 31st August, 1899.

Mr. Justice Russell, in disposing of the suit in the court below, said that in September, 1895, the plaintiffs entered into a partnership agreement with some of the defendants for the purpose of securing and carrying on the Agency of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited. Under the agreement the share of Nensey Katraj and Co., the plaintiffs, was to be 8 annas, Waghjee Cooverjee 2 annas, Shamrao Pandurang 4 annas, and of Rutton Chand Vanmalee and Co., 2 annas. In pursuance of the agreement, and for the purpose of the partnership, with the consent and approval of the other partners, the plaintiffs purchased 122 shares of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company and obtained the share certificates and blank transfers for the same executed by the sellers of the shares. The directors of the Bombay National refused to pass the transfers for the shares, and the plaintiffs were therefore unable to get the transferees registered as shareholders, and thus acquire votes which would enable to secure the agency of the company for the partnership. Plaintiffs therefore desired that the partnership should be wound up, Mr. Justice Russell was of opinion that such an agreement should not be enforced by the court ; and the suit was dismissed with costs.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said this suit arose out of a joint venture planned with a view to obtaining the control of voting power in the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, so as to secure its agency. There were negotiations to this end between the parties in the month of August 1895, and they had by the 20th August assumed so definite a shape, as that the plaintiff should, on that day, have written to Shamrao Pandurang, one of the original defendants who had died in the course of the suit; stating that he had purchased twenty-five shares in the Company "in our partnership". Plaintiff purchased and paid for 123 shares in the Company, and had brought this suit to recover from his co-adventurers their proper contribution. Mr. Justice Russell decided the issues in the plaintiffs' favour, but he ultimately dismissed the ground that the agreement was void as offending public policy. Their lordships dealt with this point and decided that, in their opinion, the partnership agreement was not void. What their lordships had to determine was whether the conduct of the plaintiff in purchasing shares was so negligent as to deprive him of his ordinary rights against his co-partners. The negligence ascribed to the plaintiff was that he paid for the shares without first taking sufficient precautions to ensure that their transfer would be registered, or that the purchase money in the event of non-registration should be returned. Plaintiff's duty was to purchase shares in the Company, and it was clear that for that purpose, it was incumbent on him to pay for them at some time or other. No doubt he paid the purchase money before the transfer was registered or he had obtained from the directors any assurance that they would be registered. As against the vendors, the transfers of the scrares were complete ; it was only the directors refusal that interfered with the transfer. This refusal was never anticipated by ony of the partners, and it was conceded it was simply due to the directors having got knowledge, or at any rate some suspicion, of the partners scheme. How then could it be said that the plaintiff had been guilty of such negligence as to disentitle him to the relief he sought when it was seen that the completion of the transfer was frustrated by an event that nobody ever contemplated, and that the plaintiff in paying when he did, was acting in accordance with the commercial usage of one of the biggest markets in the world ? Apart from anything else, the learned Chief Justice said he should be prepared in this case to hold that the plaintiff had not been guilty of negligence. As a matter of fact the parties knew perfectly well what was being done ; and yet until this suit, no objection was taken on the ground of non-registration. If this be so, then, in his lordship's opinion, they must be taken to have sanctioned what was done. The result was that, in his lordship's opinion, the plaintiff was entitled to the relief he sought. There will be a declaration of dissolution and a decree for the several amounts mentioned in the seventh para of the plaint, with costs of the appeal and in the court below. The decree will contain an undertaking by the plaintiff with a view to securing to the defendants their proportionate shares.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab North-West Provinces, Rijputana, Central India and at Deesa, Saugor, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Raipur and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north, and lowest along the Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and north-easterly or south-easterly at several of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The greatest variations noticeable in both the day and night temperatures are in Berar, the Central Provinces, Khandesh and at Indore, Jhansi, Cawnpore Agra and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 93 ° at Cochin, and the lowest 39 ° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Bellary, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Mangalore, Nagpore, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Delhi.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Saugor and Jubbulpore, about half an inch at Hoshangabad, about a quarter of an inch at Cawnpore and Jhansi, and very light showers at Allahabad and Amraoti.

Local rain appears probable in Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces and possibly in South Madras.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains and rapeseed doing well. Wheat larger area sown this year. Crop prospects generally good.

Ferozepore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Delhi.—Cloudy but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Khariff harvest in progress.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants ready for picking and arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Dew fall insufficient. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving moderately. Wheat requires rain.

Broach.—Easterly wind ; heat and cold. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower showing bolls and continue to show more improvement.

Dholera.—Weather clear. Seasonable.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th December, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·968
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72·3
Dew Point		69·1
Relative humidity of Air		0·667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		74·0
General Directions of wind ENE, E, ENE, WNW, NNW, N.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	180

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

AN AUSTRALIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

SENSATIONAL CASE.

The divorce suit in which the well known cricketer, Arthur Conyngham, is seeking a dissolution of marriage with Alice Standford Conyngham, on the ground of her alleged adultery with the Very Reverend Denis Francis O'Haran, the alleged adulter having been committed at and in the vicinity of St. Mary's Cathedral, was referred to in the Sydney Full Court. It cameup on an application for a rule calling upon Charles J. Haynes, proprietor and publisher of the "Newsletter," to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against him for contempt of court. The ground of application was that Haynes had commented on a diverse suit that was pending. The article in question, after stating the position held by the correspondent, says :—"Rumour states that every possible effort is being made to settle the matter out of court, and that the £5,000 claimed by plaintiff as damages have been offered to him in full."

The affidavit of the applicant, Denis Francis O'Haran, of Sydney, clerk in holy orders, stated that he was the co-respondent in a certain divorce suit instituted by one Arthur Conyngham, against his wife, Alice Standford Conyligham, and was the person referred to in the copy of the "Newsletter of Saturday last. He denied absolutely that he or anyone on his behalf at any time offered to pay £5,000 or any other sum to petitioner or any person for him to settle the suit out of court. He submitted that the remarks and statements contained in the "Newsletter" were calculated to interfere with the due course of justice and were intended to prejudice the public against him in the suit. The hearing of the suit was fixed for 3rd December next, before a special jury of 12, and he submitted to the court that the remarks and statements referred to were calculated to influence or prejudice those who might possibly be summoned to attend as jurors on that day. The affidavit of Thomas Michael Slattery was to the effect that he was solicitor for the said Dens Francis O'Haran in the divorce suit, and the said O'Haran was the person referred to in the copy of the "Newsletter" of Saturday last. Deponent denied absolutely that he ever received any instructions on behalf of D. F. O'Haran or from anyone on his behalf to settle the said suit out of court by payment of £5,000 or any other sum. Since the commencement of proceedings he had been preparing for the hearing of the suit on 3rd December, and at no time had there been even a suggestion respecting any settlement of the suit.

Mr. Want, Q.C., who appeared in support of the application, in answer to the statement in the article complained, of, that the instructions which Mr. Slattery had received from Dr. O'Haran were that the matter should receive the widest publicity in the light of an inquiry in open court. Their Honors granted a rule calling upon Charles J. Haynes to show cause, and made it returnable on Friday next.

A sensational development in connection with this suit occurred this afternoon, when Ernest Abigall, solicitor for petitioner, who had been arrested an hour previously, was charged at the water police court, on an information laid by Denis Francis O'Haran, with endeavouring to persuade one Thomas Coogan to make a false statement on oath. Mr. J. H. Want, Q.C. instructed by Mr. T. M. Slattery, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. A. Moss for the defence. Mr. Moss applied for a remand, and affirmed that the prosecution was nothing more or less than an attempt to use the criminal law to burke the civil law.

Defendant : Merely a Romish plot, your Worship.

Mr. Want opposed the remand, and said that this action had been taken in order to put a stop to this sort of thing altogether. The course he suggested was that his Worship should hear part of the evidence, and he would then know what bail to grant. He had not the slightest objection to bail being granted, but he pressed his Worship to hear the principal witnesses before doing so. With regard to these proceedings being an attempt to interfere with a civil matter, there was not the remotest idea of such a course being followed when the information was laid.

Mr. Moss pointed out that his client had only been arrested at 1 o'clock and brought straight to the station. Counsel had therefore had no opportunity of being instructed. It was a most monstrous charge, and had only been made for one object, which was to prejudice the other proceedings. When his Worship considered the tainted source from which the case arose.—

Mr. Isaacs, S.M., said there was no need to go into these outside matters. He was only dealing with the case as he would with any other case of a similar kind.

Mr. Moss : But the man who is at the bottom of this charge, your Worship, is a scoundrel and a blackmailer, and my client wishes to get evidence to show that such is the case.

Mr. Want : That is why you went to him then.

Mr. Moss : No, that is why you sent him to us.

The case was adjourned until Monday at 11 a.m. Bail was fixed at defendant's surety of £100, and two in £50 each or one in £100.—*Age* (Nov. 21.)

ROMANTIC CHANCERY SUIT.

£12,000 IN DISPUTE.

Many a strange and romantic story is told in the Chancery Court, and here is one of them says the "Wesminster."

Dr. and Mrs. Hunt lived at Wimbledon, where they owned a considerable estate. Some yeras later, they determined to live at Hastings, and through the agency of a local auctioneer, Mr. W. M. Gilbert, other property was purchased. Business relations led to close friendship, and finally Dr. Hunt gave Mr. Gilbert most of his business, and Mrs. Hunt sent him £1,000 to use to the best advantage. Later on Mr. Gilbert employed a young lady of some charms, Miss Fannie Luck, as his shorthand and typewriting assistant. Still later he engaged to marry this young lady. But within a few months of each other Dr. Hunt and Mr. Gilbert both died, the former in June, and the latter in September, 1898. After Dr. Hunt's death it was found that his will made Mr. Gilbert his executor, the greater part of the property to be administered by him in trust for Mrs. Hunt. When Mr. Gilbert died it was found that while failing to prove Dr. Hunt's will, he had executed one of his own the day before death, leaving practically all his estate to Miss Luck, whom he made sole executrix.

Mrs. Hunt found among her husband's papers what purported to be copies of two deeds. The first which was dated March, 1896, gave his Wimbledon estate to Mr. Gilbert. The second, dated six months later, conveyed the property to Mr. Gilbert by sale for £12,000.

In the Chancery Division last month Mrs. Hunt asked that the deed be set aside and suggested that the deceased man was induced by Gilbert to sign the documents, being led to to believe they were documents relating to the collection of rents ; also that the doctor was insane ; and further that one of the signatures was a forgery.

A handwriting expert dissented from the last conclusion. On the question of insanity, a Hastings bank manager said Dr. Hunt was so sane that he decided not to sell certain stock because the value was rising The mortgagees, who have established their claim on the property in another court, opposed, but judgment was entered for the plaintiff. Further litigation, consequently, is probable.

THE MONEY MARKET TO-DAY.

Government Paper—

Cash	96 3-8
Account	96 7-16
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 15 1-2d.
Do. Demand	1s. 4d.
8 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 3 1-2
Do. Francs	169 3-4
30 days' Sight Japan	148 1-2
Do Shanghai	211 1-2
Hongkong	155
Silver, London	29 13-16
Do. New York	64 1-2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, 28th November, brought a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain D Campbell, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta 23rd November, via coast ports, brought a general cargo and six deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, moderate to light winds, smooth sea and northerly currents.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, formerly M. P. for Cardiff, who has been seriously ill at Metz for some time past, is now almost recovered.

The Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, LL.D., has intimated his intention of resigning the Headmastership of St. Peter's College, Westminster, better known as Westminster School.

The number in receipt of relief in India show a further fall of 59,000 by this week's returns, and there are now only 281,000 receiving assistance from the Government throughout the country. Of these 215,000 are in Bombay, 23,000 in the Central Provinces and 17,000 in the Bombay Native States. The distress has practically ceased in Rajputana.

IS GERMAN COMPETITION IN THE INDIGO TRADE SERIOUS?

CITY IMPRESSIONS.

Statements have recently been made in responsible journals—among them the "Times"—to the effect that German synthetic indigo, or indigo manufactured in Germany solely by chemical processes, is gradually replacing the vegetable indigo, and in time will probably oust it from the market. Advice also has been gratuitously tendered to the indigo planters of Behar (India) to turn their attention to the cultivation of sugar in order to prepare themselves for the depressed times awaiting them.

With the object of ascertaining how far these apprehensions were justify, and at the same time to see what effect the alleged introduction of synthetic indigo into England had on the Mincing-lane trade, a representative of the "St. James's Budget" has interviewed several firms engaged in the indigo business. A prominent indigo merchant, who has excellent opportunities of judging to what extent the vegetable product is being displaced, stated that, as far as the wool trade was concerned, the synthetic indigo was an entirely impossible product, and he did not know of any prominent wool firm in the country which used it. The same statement, he believed, applied to the large cotton industries. The only section in the cotton trade which was affected by the chemical indigo was stated another dealer, the calico printing and for this, he admitted, it was a very suitable product.

"But the price of vegetable indigo has gone down very considerably ?"

"I attribute the cause of the decline in price to a series of combinations among the big manufacturers and syndicates who use the product. They do not bid against one another like the indigo dealers do, and there is consequently no market made. I mean not nearly so good a market as there used to be. No, I do not anticipate that synthetic indigo will replace the vegetable product. Mr. Christopher Rawson, the well known chemical and botanical expert, who has been studying the conditions governing the cultivation of the indigo plant in India, gives it as his firm opinion that it is possible to considerably increase the yield of the plant. You must know that the indigo planters do not, as a rule, manure their land and that they have no rotation of crops mutually assisting each other. All this can be altered, the result being that vegetable indigo will be much more cheaply obtained."

"Are the German synthetic indigo manufacturers working at a profit or a loss ?"

"No one knows outside that trade. It may be, however, they are producing it at a loss. They manufacture several other products which keep them going. Their intention may be to attempt to oust vegetable indigo, and when this is effectually done and the planters turn their attention to sugar cultivation, then they will raise the price of the product and secure a virtual monopoly."

Tremendous efforts, stated another influential trader, are being made to place the synthetic indigo on the market, but without effect so far, except in the direction of printing on calicoes. Manufacturers recognise the indisputable superiority of vegetable indigo as a colouring agent, and there is no sign in the wool trade, at least, that it is being ousted.

"The vegetable indigo trade in London has declined within recent years ?"

"I am afraid many other trades have declined also in the City. At one time all the indigo used anywhere came to London first and was distributed from the metropolis. Now there are Continental, American, and other agents who arrange for the product to be sent to them direct. That is the case with other articles of merchandise besides indigo. London was then the finance and credit centre of the world ; now there are Continental banks which give credit and serve the same purpose as London used to."

"The synthetic or chemical indigo is for the most part produced by a large German company, the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik !"

"Almost exclusively. Synthetic indigo is only a small part of their manufacturing activity. The Germans are making practically no inroads on our vegetable indigo trade. The declining state of the indigo trade is attributable to the combination among manufacturers to purchase for themselves the product without the intervention of the broker or dealer."

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S WEDDING.

SOME OF THE ARRANGEMENTS.

In connection with the approaching marriage of the Queen of Holland the whole Dutch people are taking the deepest interest in the auspicious event, for not only do they regard with affection their Sovereign, the fair daughter of the great House of Orange, but the Prince whom she has honoured with her heart as well as her hand has completely won their approval. Contrary to expectation, the wedding will take place at the Hague, and not at Amsterdam. It is an open secret (says the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent) that the Queen prefers the stately centre of politics and diplomacy to the busy bustling streets of more commercial Amsterdam, for her pleasant recollections of childhood belong rather to the spacious palace in the former town itself, or the charming "House in the Wood" of the famous park.

According to Dutch marriage law, a civil contract is necessary, and this, as at present arranged, will take place in one of the drawing-rooms of the Palace. The Burgomaster of The Hague will attend to receive the signatures of the Royal couple, but this formality will probably be performed in strictest privacy, and in the presence only of the Queen-Mother and the nearest relatives of the bride-groom. Then the Queen, with brilliant military escort, will go to church for the religious ceremony.

There is absolutely no precedent for the wedding of a reigning Queen of Holland, and the question, therefore, of bridesmaids is one that has to be settled. These generally bear a part in ordinary Dutch marriages, and are chosen from among the near relations and girl friends of the bride. But it is more likely that the "lonely splendour" of the Throne will have to be emphasised, and that Queen Wilhelmina will go to the altar unattended in this way.

At the conclusion of the service the Queen and her Consort will return to the Palace, where the wedding breakfast will be served, and to it all the distinguished Royal and State guests will be invited.

The honeymoon is to last about a fortnight, and will be spent at Het Loo. On its termination Queen Wilhelmina and her husband will return to Amsterdam, where some receptions of officers of State and various dignitaries will be held.

As to the date of the marriage, though the actual day is not yet fixed, it will be either during the last week in January or the first week in February.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SNAKE BATTLE.

An extraordinary battle between two black snakes took place at Lincoln Park, Chicago, the other day. A mouse was placed in their cage, and both snakes seized it. One succeeded in grasping the mouse by the head and the other the hindquarters. Then the tug of war began. The contest lasted half an hour without advantage upon either side, when the snakes stretched themselves flat upon the floor and began to slowly swallow each his end of the mouse untill their noses touched. Finally one succeeded in forcing the mouse farther down his throat, dragging the other snake with it, until its head had disappeared. The watchers informed the keepers of what had happened and the sinuous cannibal was compelled to dizgorge both mouse and snake.

A MOOT POINT.

A curious case which recalls that immortalised by the poet of the twins who when one died the other was buried instead of him has just been brought before one of the courts of Tennessee. The prisoner was tried and convicted for gaming. When asked if he had anything to say he stated that it was not he at all, but his twin brother who was the culprit, and that he was charged in his brother's name. The brother was duly produced before the court and proved to be so absolutely like the prisoner that it was impossible for any but their most intimate friends to distinguish them apart. The court did not settle which was the prisoner and which was not, and the case is actually to be taken to the Supreme Court.

The first meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is appointed for Friday, 21st December.

Sir Edward Buck, who is spending the cold weather in India, is expected in Calcutta, on a short visit to Northern India, on the 14 instant.

The Government propose shortly to start an extensive rubber plantation on King's Island, the largest island of the Mergui Archipelago.

Bills to amend the law relating to the admission of native military lunatics into asylums will shortly be submitted to the Legislative Council.

Arrangements are being made for Lieutenant C. F. Woodstock, of the Queensland Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery, to be attached to a battery in India for a course of about three months' instruction.

Major-General Turner, Director-General of Military Works, arrived this afternoon on inspection duty.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,2[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,0[illegible]
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	all	66
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£291
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	.70		000	Nil	—
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all		
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	17 om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.50	0
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,280
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	[illegible]
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	[illegible]
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,500	700	...	nil	365
Coorla Mills	.1	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	245
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	240
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	5 0
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,2-0
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	.600	500	500	dvdRs 20	280
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	,uu0	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	158
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	530
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	. pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1792 1-2
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	Nil	55
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,485
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	10[illegible]
adura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	742	1,	1,000	Nil	560
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	530
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1810
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	262½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	35
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	90	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	690
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	—	4 pr. ct.	462 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	155
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,875
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dv. 112	1,700
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd .	10
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	5.	725
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 5	169
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	200	250	9 p 16	531
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	—	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	600	300	0	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	8 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	470
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	1000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	155
Telephone Co.	,800	251	100	1½	274

Major P. M. Sykes, our energetic Consul at Kerman, made a most successful hit with his pioneer caravan venture to Quetta last year over the Nushki trade route. The greater part of his carefully selected Persian carpets and rugs were bought before the caravan reached its destination, and the traders made a return of 17 1-2 per cent on the enterprise. Encouraged by this result Major Sykes has launched a second caravan this season, which is bringing another choice consignment of these beautiful and rare Persian goods. It is expected about the end of this month at Quetta.

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When you can get THAT at

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,118—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1900.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th Dec,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th „
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd „
* INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd „
* EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,012	31st Dec., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 13th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th December, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carsten	21st Dec.
SAFARI	1132	Ahrens	26th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BEREDIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 26th Nov., 1900.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th December, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	25	15
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 3 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS STOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY AND CONDITION.

SELECTED SHERRIES

Chosen on the Spot and Shipped through the well-Known Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co. The better classes of these Wines stocked by TREACHER & Co. are the finest to be found in India,

PORT WINES

Shipped to the Company direct from the Celebrated House,
SANDIMAN & CO.
Special attention is called to our
SUPERIOR OLD PORT,

A REALLY MAGNIFICENT DESSERT WINE.

CHAMPAGNES.

HIGH CLASS BRANDS ONLY STOCKED.
DOYEN & CO., GIESLER,
, POMERY AND GRENO,
PERRIER JOUET.

CLARETS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS ANNUAL BALL

Will be held in the

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ON TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.,

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Society and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will take place at the Orphanage at Mahim, on SATURDAY the 15th inst., at 4 P.M.

All friends of the Society are invited to be present.

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Hony. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL which will be in force for 12 months beginning ton 10th December, 1900, is NOW READY, and Copies can be obtained on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A Fee of Rs. 6 will be charged for each Copy.

J. SLADEN,
Acting Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th December, 1900.

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NEW CLASSES at the Institute OPEN on the 4TH JANUARY, 1901. Students are particularly advised to join at the commencement of the Session.

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The course of instruction lasts for three years and embraces the following.—

MAKING, WORKING, DRAWINGS of various parts of Machines,

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By order of N. C. MacLeod, Esq., receiver in suit No. 402 of 1896, Harischand Mukund vs. Harishchandra Anandrao, Talcherker, and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1900, at 2-30 p.m, at No. 46, Kandawady, Girgaum consisting of marble topped tables and chiffoneers, carved bookstand, pier table, bookcases, bedsteads with bedding pictures, lamps, chests of drawers rocking, folding, and pri-deau chairs, wooden seats, spring seated sofas, porcelain vasea gilt figures mirrors, musical clock, hatstand, 6 and 4 light argand lamp, Panorama balls, benches, boxes, dressing and wash-hand tables double screens, old organ and piano, iron treasury chest, clothes racks, cots copper and brass pots, &c.

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SALE OF THE GARLICK'S INCINERATOR, WITH PORTIONS, THE BEEHIVE DESTRUCTOR, &c., FOR REMOVAL.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1900, at 4 p.m., at the Municipal Workshops, Compound (behind the Crowford Markets), the sructure of the Garlick's Incinerator with all brick-work and iron-work of the furnaces, flues, blast heater chamber boiler casing and chimney, together with the remainig iron works of the old Beehive destructor, a Root's water-tube boiler with fittings and W. I. chimney, a large blast fan, two blast heaters, and a rotary pump.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch (at the Municipal Workshops) or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th December 1900,

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per bottle Ans. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—A large and varied assortment offered at HALF PRICE at our Branch Pharmacy, next Bombay Club (late Bolton & Co.) CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS in fancy goods, plated ware, &c.— KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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WANTED, Experienced TRIMMERS for the Carriage Department of the E. B. S. Railway. Salary according to qualifications, Apply with copies of testimonials to the LOCO, SUPERINTENDENT, Kanchrapara.

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TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper,

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES.

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Price, Rs. 1, Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

A Great Literary Undertaking AND Its Extraordinary Success.

A Review of the "Library of Famous Literature," issued by the "Standard" (London), and Reprinted from that Newspaper.

The following review of the "Library of Famous Literature," reprinted from the "Standard" (London), was published in that newspaper on the day the announcement was made of the "Standard's" remarkable advance of publication offer to the people of England. The offer was received with instantaneous approval. The first edition of 5,000 copies (100,000 volumes) was subscribed almost before it was off the press. The Library on its publication received a widespread welcome, and the present limited edition for India was reserved until such time as it was possible to give proper attention to the large demand that would necessarily be awakened when the "Standard" offered the work in India at the London price. This offer was published in the press of India on November 12th. In less than four weeks during which the Library has been on sale in Calcutta and Bombay, more than 700 copies have been subscribed.

THE "LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE."*

REPRINTED FROM THE "STANDARD" (LONDON).

De Quincey once entered upon a calculation of the number of books a studious man might expect to read in a lifetime, if he gave up to literature the days which most men are compelled to devote to sterner labours. The figures were disappointingly meagre; and although it is true that the English Opium Eater omitted to make proper allowance for the great things which can be accomplished by the judicious exercise of the art of skipping, the fact remains that not even the most assiduous or the most leisured can hope to make acquaintance with one-tenth of the books they desire to read. The books which one "ought to read" may, perhaps, be left out of account, since the miscellaneous wanderer into the broad field of literature is under no such obligation to acquaint himself with all the masterpieces of letters as is incumbent upon the professional critic.

Great books are often little read. The scanty leisure of the average man of cultivated tastes is absorbed by the endeavour to "keep abreast" of contemporary additions to the book-shelves, by the re-reading of a few old favourites, or by the pursuit of some special line of literary inquiry. Moreover, the masterpiece is not always readily accessible. Spencer and Drayton, Bacon and Fletcher, may be authors without whose works "no gentleman's library is complete," but it is tolerably certain that the book-shelves of most desultory readers do not contain them. And, indeed, the tired man, who comes home at night with perhaps only an hour to spend with a book, may be forgiven for not attempting to make a collection even of the immortals of his own tongue. He finds that the serious pursuit of literature is difficult, if not impossible, to him. What he needs, indeed, is rather an anthology than a library proper, the opportunity to pick and choose, to pursue where fancy suggests or personal interest dictates.

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE OF GENIUS.

But an Anthology which shall take a wide view of literature, which shall embrace the old and the new, which shall reproduce the universal language of genius in all ages, under all conditions, and under all forms of achievement, does not at present exist, in the English language at all events. National and sectional *chrestomathies* abound, no doubt; while "selections" from this, that, or the other esteemed author are more numerous now than ever. But a volume of mere tit bits is altogether a different thing from a systematic attempt to present a bird's-eye view of the world's literature. Such an attempt is now being made, and an announcement we publish this morning bears witness to its extent and thoroughness.

THE EDITORS.

"The International Library of Famous Literature" is an endeavour to present, in a compact form, the cream of all literature. It is a great undertaking, and it is obvious that it must depend very largely for its success upon the critical insight and the Editorial skill which are brought to its accomplishment. The general Editor of the "Library" is Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., who, to an encyclopædic knowledge of books acquired in his long service in the Reading Room of the British Museum, adds a critical skill and an enthusiasm for letters which have already made many charming contributions to contemporary literature. No man could be better equiped for a task so delicate and so difficult. He has been assisted in his labours by M. Léon Vallée, the erudite Librarian of the Bibliothéque Nationale, who has not only brought the fruit of his specialised experience, but has also enriched the Library by the contribution of an admirable study of French literature. Professor Brandl, who occupies the Chair of Literature in the Imperial University of Berlin, has also been associated with Dr. Garnett in the preparation of the Library, and has written, for the fourth volume of the work, a study of "The Main Currents of German Literature." Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, who is, perhaps, better known under his familiar pseudonym of "Ik Marvel," is responsible for those sections of the work which deal with that American literature which, in a good deal less than a working century, has added so extensively to our book-shelves.

THE PLAN OF THE WORK.

The plan of the work is simplicity itself. The twenty volumes of the "Library of Famous Literature" contain the best parts of each author's work, not a ragged extract, but a carefully-chosen, complete picture in that author's typical style—enough for half-an-hour's reading, enough to give the reader the desired sense of an intellectual change of air. More than a thousand of these examples are offered in a handsome and convenient form. Nor is the result a mere compromise. The best thing an author ever wrote is, for the purpose of occasional reading, better than the whole body of his work, since it enables the reader to get at the essence of his creation, without losing time over the straw and chaff which form a part of even the most precious literary growths. The "Library," in short, endeavours to do the reader's "skipping" for him, perhaps to do it more judiciously than he could himself, and, in any case, to do it intelligently and with insight. Of so voluminous and so many sided a work it is obviously impossible to give a detailed account, but an examination of the volumes shows that Dr. Garnett and his associates have exhibited very considerable ingenuity in the selection and arrangement of their material. The index to the twenty volumes shows that more than three hundred of the most famous poems and more than four hundred of the best stories, are included in this Anthology, which also contains the best of the world's store of travel and adventure, philosophy and science, wit and humour, letters, journals, and memoirs.

500 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Five hundred full-page illustrations, printed apart from the letterpress, on enamelled paper, add to the beauty and interest of the volumes. In addition to an original series of portraits of authors in their homes, these illustrations include a number of coloured reproductions of illuminations from rare mediæval manuscripts. Examples of this often delightful form of art are seldom to be found in books designed for the general reader, and they have a peculiar interest and value. The only certain knowledge we have of the customs, dress and household decoration of the Middle Ages is derived from the carefully painted designs with which the monks enriched their manuscript books of devotion, and the Editors of the Library have done well to include these plates among their illustrations. *The twenty volumes contain ten thousand pages of the best work that has been done in literature since men first struggled to give literary form to their traditions, their fancies, and their inventions, from the most ancient fragment of an Egyptian papyrus down to the contemporary work of the American humourist.*

NOTABLE ORIGINAL ESSAYS.

But although these twenty volumes are in the main, an Anthology, they contain, also, some notable contribution to criticism in the shape of a series of original Essays, which, if not exactly a guide to all literature, form at least a serious contribution to its study. Thus, to mention only a selection of these chapters, M. Léon Vallée writes upon "French Literature," Dr. Alois Brandl upon "The Main Currents of German Literature." Professor Pasquale Villari upon "The Italian Renaissance," Dr. Edward Dowden upon "Characteristics of Elizabethan Literature," Dean Farrar upon "The Literature of Religious Criticism," Mr. Edmund Gosse upon "The Appreciation of Poetry," Sir Walter Besant upon "Novels that have made History," Professor J. P. Mahaffy upon "The Literature of History," M. Paul Bourget upon "The Critical Essay in France," Mr. Henry James upon "The Future of the Novel," Mr. Bret Harte upon "The Rise of the Short Story," Mr. Maurice Maeterlinck upon "The Modern Drama," Mr. Andrew Lang upon "The Progress of Literature in the Nineteenth Century," M. Brunetiére upon "French Poetry in the Nineteenth Century," and M. Emile Zola upon "The Naturalist School of Fiction in France."

To the work of each author is appended a brief useful biography and bibliography; while the index, which contains more than ten thousand entries, appears to be singularly complete and well-arranged. And it is not the least recommendation of this "Library of Famous Literature," that its volumes, although containing five hundred pages each, are free from the two frequent disadvantage of excessive weight. Their lightness, indeed, makes them singularly pleasant to handle. This, however, is merely a mechanical advantage, convenient, perhaps, but not everything. *The essential is that the volumes do achieve that which they set out to accomplish. The creative work of all times and all peoples is there represented with a fulness and richness altogether surprising in the limits of space which were available.*

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* The "International Library of Famous Literature," Edited by Dr. Richard Garnett, C. B. with Illustrations. In Twenty Volumes. London. Issued by *The Standard*, 1899.

The Library is Offered at the London Price and for a Preliminary Payment of Rs. 10.

20 LARGEROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES.
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The extraordinary success of the "Library of Famous Literature," issued by the *Standard* (London) and of which more than 12,000 copies of 20 volumes each had been sold in England up to October 9th, has been due solely to the discovery on the part of British book buyers that the Library supplies a great need of the day. The public, always quick to recognise what it wants, had patiently awaited the appearance of such a work, and its instantaneous endorsement proved that the aim and purpose of the Library had been wisely conceived. In fact, the distinguished literary men of two continents who planned it had built better than they knew.

The unique plan of this timely and most useful work was such as at once to awaken the keenest sympathy of all who love books. Compressed in its 20 volumes, comprising 10,000 royal octavo pages, is the best of the world's greater literature, constituting both a protest against the ephemeral offerings of the modern book-stall and a substitute therefore which all true lovers of good literature must prize and strive to possess.

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WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay.

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REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
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THE FUNDS EXCEED RS. 1,60,00,000.

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The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
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Manager.

NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15 DECEMBER and 15 JANUARY the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

1st CLASS RETURN Rs. 60
2nd CLASS RETURN „ 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. Ld.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETUN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway, from Friday the 14th to Monday the 31st December (both days inclusive), available for return up to midnight of 14th January 1901.

Full particulars of the Concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

W. H. Nickolson.
For General Traffic Managers.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT to PLY a STEAM FERRY between Bombay and the following places:—
URAN, HOG ISLAND, ULWA, MANDWA, KARANJA, REWAS, AND DHARAMTAR;

for a period of five years.

The terms of the Contract may be seen on calling at the office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, or the Collector of Bombay, Customs House.

Tenders will be received so as to reach the Collector up to 30th October, 12 noon.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector, Kolaba.
Alibag, 9th November, 1900.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1901-1902 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties white and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA-FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather articles such as Shoes, Spur-straps, &c.
4. Helmets with Khaki Drill covers and Zinc Buttons.
5. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old packing materials, Iron Hoops, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 15th JANUARY 1901. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, Calcutta, the 30th November, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS AND CAST IRON SCRAP.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of December 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Railway's Cashier on receipt of advice of acceptance of offer.

DELIVERY.—The material to be removed within 30 days after payment.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st December 1900.

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2103).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 500 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed by wire in Bombay Government, General Department's Telegram No. 337-G, dated 6th November, 1900, to raise a LOAN of 2 LAKHS, invite Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to this extent.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

Under present arrangements the interest coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

5 per cent on application.
20 per cent on allotment.
25 per cent on 21st March, 1901.
25 per cent on 21st June, 1901,
25 per cent on 21st September 1901.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of such instalments.

Tenderers paying up in full before allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

The deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY the 21st December, 1900, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, ombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt, for the amount so paid, with their tender.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 19th November 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

FORM OF TENDER.

I...hereby tender for Rupees.................................of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs...........annas.......for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose..........................for Rupees......................and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the..

I require the amount in..........................Debentures of Rupees...each.

..............................Signature.
..............................Address.

Dated...........................

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

OUR report this morning included Reuter's Commercial telegrams up to Saturday last, and there is consequently no news from the Home markets to-day.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand to-day speak favorably of the crops up-country, and also show rainfall—in one case nearly an inch—in districts where it had been much needed. Cotton plants are flourishing and picking is in progress in most of the districts. The corp is said to be excellent in Barsi and plants show more improvement in Kathiawar. Supplies continue to arrive at Amritsar, Agra, Beawar, Khanghaum, Dulhia, Julgaon and Barsi. A large area of wheat has been sown this year in Amritsar, but more rain would improve the crop in Mooltan, Julgaon and Barsi. Food grains are doing well.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very firm to-day, and ready 3 months' Bills are 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d, the rate for January being 1s. 4-1-4d, Ready Telegraphic Tranfer is quoted 1s. 4d., and for the early months of next year 1s. 4 1-32d. The closing rates are:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4d.
„ Demand		1s. 4d.
3 months' sight	Credits	1-4. 7-32d.
„	Francs	1-69. 3-4d.
30 days' sight	Japan	149.
„	Shanghai	212.
Silver, London		29. 13-13d.
„ New York		64. 1-2d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail.

	IMPORTS. Rs.	EXPORTS. Rs.
Gold Coins	......	......
Gold Bullion	......	......
Silver Coins	22,611	......
Silver Bullion	7	......

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc	6,11,354
„ „ „ Branches	Dec	88,151
Other „	Dec	51,89,564
Government Securities	Dec	43,140
Other authorised „	Dec	57,635
Loans	Dec	12,96,413
Bills discounted and purchased	Inc	8,72,024
Balances with other Banks	Inc	81,038
Cash	Dec	45,03,430

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at Rs 96 7-16 for Settlement and Rs. 96 3-8 for Cash. At the former rate, a fair amount of business is reported to have been put through. During the day the market declined 1-16 per cent in both positions, and at closing time the rates were: Rs. 96 3-8, for 4th January; Rs. 96 5-16 for Cash.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Petit's have declined to Rs. 1780, other quotations remain as last reported.

COTTON.

The market is quiet, exporters are operating for forward deliveries, but there is very little demand from local mills. About 700 bales have been taken up by shippers, and the mills' purchases to-day have not exceeded 450 bales. Bengal Fine, is quoted: Rs. 190—195 Ready; Rs. 186 to Rs. 187 January; Broach Fine, March delivery, is Rs. 232, and "good" description Rs. 2,119—220.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date, as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Khandeish	1,428	18,651	22,741
Barsee and Nugur	212	7,805	3,731
Berar	3,850	47,934	26,895
Hingunghat	70	1,110	941
Dhollera	130	1,828	24,095
Broach	...	270	1,163
Compta and Dharwar	2	6,908	10,071
Westerns	...	1,557	564
Bengals	1,049	30,335	83,874
Sind	...	267	4,355
Persian	3	1,237	234
American	...	1,494	2,256
Egyptian	...	1,853	2,461
Other sorts	...	1,373	833
Total	6,744	122,612	194,924

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Jan. 1900.	Since 1st Jan. 1899.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	858	2,297,958	5,016,979
Linseed	513	746,467	2,068,566
Rapeseed	126	626,490	1,950,540
Gingellyseed	18,293	1,416,760	1,538,389
Poppyseed	104	455,912	586,786
Groundnuts	288	47,503	143,646
Castorseed	1,431	530,549	883,964
Rice	1,448	12,995,459	6,872,215
Myrabollams	1,239	*322,547	not recorded

* Since 1st April.

TRADE OF INDIA.

The Accounts relating to the trade navigation of British India for the seven months of the official year, that is to say, from 1st April to 31st October 1900, have just been issued by the Government of India, and compared with the same period last year show a large falling off both in imports and exports—Rs. 1,88,76,295 in the former, and Rs. 4,82,46,947 in the latter. The largest item in imports is in cotton piece-goods which shows a decrease of Rs. 2,04,69,435. Cotton yarn also fell off to the extent of Rs. 4,39,335. In exports, the decrease in Wheat Flour, compared with 1899 was Rs. 3,91,56,232; Cotton Yarn Rs. 3,03,67 845; and raw cotton Rs. 2,34,32.789. The exports of oil seeds also show a considerable decrease, namely, Rs. 81,22,944. The imports and exports of gold have increased by Rs. 83,65,418 and Rs. 105,68,292 silver, shows a material falling off, the decrease in the nine months amounting to Rs. 3,42,25,799. in imports, and Rs. 1,26,40,423 in exports. The following is a summary of the nine months' trade:—

Imports.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goods	40,71,80,676	40,41,64,762	.....	30,15,914
Gold	4,93,56,537	5,77,21,9[illegible]	83 65,418	.....
Silver	6,098,675	2,67,63,876	.....	3 42,25,799
Total	51,75,26,883	48,86,50,593	.....	2,88,76,295
Exports.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.
Goods	60,72,81.079	56,13,55,365	.....	4,59,25,714
Silver	1,51,12,138	2,56,80,430	1.05,68,292	.....
Gold	3,04,55,020	1,78,14,597	.....	1,26,40,423
Total	67,06,94,207	62,24,47,[illegible]60	......	4,82,46,947

The figures for the month of October 1900, are however more encouraging, compared with the same period last year. In merchandise alone, the imports have risen from Re. 6,46,71.519, to Rs. 6,69,31,288, so, too, with exports. In October 1899 the value of the total exports from India amounted to Rs. 8,77,16,005. In the same month this year it was Rs. 10,38,06,652.

MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS MARKET.

Business in the Manchester Cotton Goods market (we learn from the Home Papers to hand last mail) has resumed something like its normal aspect, after the long spell of slackness and irregularity of prices occasioned by the temporary scarcity and dearness of American raw cotton. Spinners and manufacturers have been able to sell much more freely than before, and idle machinery has been got to work. Fair progress has been made by sellers both of goods and yarns, and there are indications that prices have settled down to a level at which buyers for the most part, both at home and abroad, do not fear to purchase with confidence. The news of frost has thrown out the higher estimates of the American Cotton crop, and instead of 10,000,000 to 10,750,000 bales the range is now pretty well narrowed to between 10,250,000 to 10,500,000 bales. The intelligence has also led to some advance in the prices of American Cotton within the last few days. Egyptian, too, remains very firm, holding well to the rise of 1-8d. to 1-4d. per lb. It is an encouraging sign that this stiffening in the raw cotton market has been fairly well responded to by buyers of goods. In the larger distributing markets abroad, particularly in India, the course of prices of the raw material, of which the telegraph gives them daily information, is watched with unfaling constancy, and it seems now pretty clear that, except where business is depressed by local circumstances, as in China, current rates are accepted as affording a safe basis for steady buying. When, therefore, distributors at a distance see a strong and hardening tendency in the Liverpool telegrams, they are inclined to buy more freely. Accordingly, the sales of goods and yarns in Manchester, both this week and last, have been on the whole of considerable amount, although certain sections have shown much greater activity than others. In some directions Indian merchants have entered into important contracts for forward delivery, and all appear to have bought more liberally. Purchases of fair amount have also been made for Japan and the smaller markets of Southern Asia, as well as for several of the Central and South American outlets, and some good buying has been done for the Colonies and for the home trade. As far as China, there is nothing of a cheerful character to be seen justnow. Exporters are buying a little for assortment; but anything like full, or even moderate operations, for that quarter of the world, are out of the question, until the political outlook there is more settled, and—still more important—until the financial position of the dealers is more reassuring. There are, moreover, very heavy stocks, both of English and American cotton goods, in China; and although these would not prevent merchants from giving out fresh orders with some freedom, if there were a clear prospect of decided and not very distant revival there, they are constrained at present to act with very great care.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

THE WHEAT market is firm and business is going on among native merchants. The quotation for White Delhi is Rs. 4-7.

LINSEED.—The market is quiet with nothing doing. To-day's rates are:—Old, Rs. 10-10 and new Rs. 8-9.

RAPESEED.—The market is steady but business is at a standstill. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore (old)	Rs. 8-6-0
„ (new)	Rs. 6-7-0
„ Delhi	Rs. 6-8-0
Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 7-12-0

POPPYSEED.—The market is firm with a small business. The quotations to-day are Rs. 9-0-0 for old, and Rs. 7-12-0 for new.

THE CASTORSEED, market is firm, and large sales have been reported for export. The rates are:—

	Rs.	a.
Castorseed (old)	39	4
„ (new)	34	0

THE GINGELLYSEED market is steady with fairly large business with European firms for export. We quote:—

	Rs.	a.
New 50 per cent	42	0
„ 75 „	42	8
„ Red „	43	0

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th December, as compared with the statement of 1st December:—

	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,59,248	57,70,602
Do. do. at Branches	29,35,743	28,47,592
Other Deposits	509,59,517	4,57,69,983
Post Bills	8,506	9,116
Credits undrawn	20,17,626	18,96,784
Rs.	780,80,670	732,94,157
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74,52,652	74 09,512
Other authorised Securities	15,87,860	15,30,225
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	51,88,123	56,48,736
Loans do. do. do.	238,05,403	2,25,08,990
Bills Discounted and purchased	168,60,289	1,77,32,313
Dead Stock	3,98,576	3,98,576
Stamps and Stationery	20,297	20,727
Bullion	4,22,140	4,22,140
Balances with other Banks	1,94,045	2,75,083
Cash	218,51,285	1,73,47,855
Rs.	780,80,670	7,32,91,157

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Nov. 23rd, reads:—Since last the market evinced some improvement owing to there being enquiries for Szechuen direct by a few buyers having come down here to purchase as well as to the Shanghai market having undergone a change for the better, whence purchasing orders came in to a moderate extent. Also a moderate demand prevailed from the Southern ports. All these led to a rise of dol. ½ to dol. 1. During this interval after a long period of quietude a few favourite chops of No. 20 have participated in the demand for Szechuen especially. Arrivals have been in the past fortnight nil. Consequently holders have somewhat stiffened their rates to which buyers have not accorded a free response. Sales have transpired to the large extent of 7,000 bales as hereunder:—

2,000 bales of	No. 20	Sold at	dols. 91	to dols. 95
725 „	„ 16	„	„ 90	„ 9
1,100 „	„ 12	„	„ 85	„ 93½
3,100 „	„ 10	„	„ 80	„ 86
75 „	„ 8	„	„ 80	„ 86

leaving unsold stocks—after shipments of 3,000 bales to Northwards and Coast Ports—at 34,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 157 wire and Rs. 157 1-2 post.

In Japanese Spinnings, only a small business has transpired to the extent of 500 bales in No. 20 at an advance of dol. 1. Latterly a firmer tone being advised from Japan business has been greatly checked.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

TATA AND Co.'s Liverpool friends, writing on 22nd ultimo, report as below:—"As you will have seen for some time, we have been extremely puzzled and cannot yet make up our minds what to advise. There are terrific bull news in the market. We have heard a whisper of Neill coming out with an estimate of 9,600,000. Our Galveston correspondent, an excellent statistician, who's early estimate last year af 9 1-4 in the face of estimates of 10 1-2 to 11 millions proved wonderfully correct, now estimates the crop at 9 1-2 millions, but at the same time advocates selling for a turn, Manchester does not appear willing to follow the advance, and the continent is also hanging back. We have made it a point to put all these facts and news by wire before our friends, and trust they will have been able to form an independent judgment. If we gave an opinion now, we are afraid under all these conflicting circumstances, that we should only mislead our friends. This week we are not writing at greater length, and hope we shall shortly be able to make up our minds to a definite policy."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 8th.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownuggar 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	29 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, DEC. 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Bengal" arrived here at daylight to-day from Bombay.

COLOMBO, DEC. 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Chusan" arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Franz Ferdinand," from Trieste left Aden for Bombay, via Karachi, on the morning of the 10th instant, and is expected here on the 19th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer "Bormida" from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 9th inst.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,04,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	226	338	9	573
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	13,74,923	27,51,228	38 830	41,64,986
Total for 16 weeks	14,78,928	29,07,228	42,830	44,28,986
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,056	2,32,630	1,634	3,25,320
Per mile of Ry. do.	198	505	3	706
Total to corresponding date do.	13,92,283	31,86,167	28,399	46,06,849

Decrease for the week Rs.	61,320
Do. to date „	1,77,803

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 2-20m., 2-32a. Low water, 8-35m., 7-52a.
Prize Distribution at Bandora Convent, 6 p.m.
Sale of Work, Girgaum Girls' High School, 4 to 7 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients, treated during the last month, was 4,838, the daily average being 161. The total of new patients was 792.

GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—Lady Northcote has promised a prize of Rs. 10 to this school for needle-work. Her Excellency will distribute the prizes at the Town Hall, next Monday evening, the 17th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, &c., per s. s. Umzinto, *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Monday next.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per s. s. Dumra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Library, at 4-30 o'clock this evening. Business—(1) the minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. S.D. Banker, A.S. Paymaster, J.F. D'Mello, and Miss N. M. Mehta to be elected members of the Society. (3) "Gleanings from a Plague Ward," by Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar. (4) Such other business as may be brought forward by the honorary secretaries.

A DISSATISFIED SEAMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Joseph Busby, a donkeyman, employed on the s. s. Vauxhall, was charged with disobedience. Samuel Rock Chandler, Captain of the s. s. Vauxhall, stated that he ordered the accused to remove his effects from the cook's room into the carpenter's, which he refused to do. Accused who pleaded guilty was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay the cost of the prosecution.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will pay the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at, 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Michael Angelo	Del Lungo
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini
Selection	San Toy	Jones
Gavotte	Willkommen	Kluss
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Spanish Waltz	Torero	Translateur.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NURSING OF SICK PERSONS.—On Saturday last, Dr. R. K. Abyang delivered a lecture in the Hall of Literature, Science and Hygiene on the nursing of sick persons at home. In the course of his lecture, he said that when persons could not afford to engage trained nurses, it was indispensably necessary that they should know how to nurse their family members at home, during their illness, and, therefore, he gave very useful and practical hints about it. Lastly he said that those who were in a position to employ trained nurses, should always employ English nurses as, he had observed, they were intelligent, kind and diligent in doing their duties.

THEFT FROM A SHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chambers, Dock Police, charged Louis Joseph De Silva, with theft in respect of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 230, the property of Mr. A. H. Bond, late clerk on the s. s. Hydari. Complainant, in October last year, reported to the police that his cabin had been opened during the night, and that Rs. 230 in notes had been stolen from a drawer. The accused was seen to enter the cabin at 3 a.m., that morning, and on enquiries being made it was found accused had absconded. On Sunday, while Inspector Chambers was making inquiries into another case, accused was recognised by an havildar. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Room, at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—1. The distinguishing characteristics between poisonous and non-poisonous snakes, by Captain F. Wall, I.M.S. 2. A plea for the collective investigation of Indian Culicidæ, with suggestions as to the moot points for enquiry and a prodromus of species known to the author, by Lieutenant-Colonel G.M. Giles, I.M.S. 3. Description of new genera and species of Hymenoptera, collected by Captain C. G. Nurse, at Deesa, Simla and Ferozepore by P. Cameron. 4. Notes on some Kalij Pheasants from the Kachin Hills in the possession of the Bombay Natural History Society, by Captain W. G. Nisbet and F. Finn, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum. Miscellaneous Notes:—(a) Birds nesting in the Tons Valley, by B. B. Osmaston, I. F. S. (b) On the occurrence of the Red-winged Crested Cuckoo in Bombay, by E Comber. (c) Notes on Anopheles, or the Malaria Mosquito, by E.H. Aitken.

BHOWNUGGER NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—The weather continues to be unwholesome in Bhownugger, and plague cases occur daily. Fever is also prevalent, a patient becomes delirious after one day's fever and dies. Mortality does not average below 50 now-a-days.—A serious accident, fortunately unattended by serious injury, occurred on Wednesday last. A carriage-and-pair were waiting near the college, when the horses shied at a passing carriage and bolted down. A wheel of the carriage came off and still the horses continued their mad career. The horses subsequently ran into a ghari, occupied by four gentlemen, and upset it. The occupants received injuries to their hands and legs. The carriage was extensively damaged and the horses also received injuries.—The whole town of Dhrangadhra was en fete on the occasion of the installation of Prince Ajeetsingjee on the gadi. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana was amongst the guests and he presented H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra six horses and an excellent carriage.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU LAD.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at De Souza Street, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Dewjee Hariram, a Hindu lad, aged seventeen years, son of a grain merchant, who resides in the above locality. From the evidence given by the father, it appears that deceased did not attend school, nor did he assist his father in his business. He used to squander away his father's money, frequently quarrelled with his mother and struck her. On being reprimanded by his father for his bad habits, he left the house about seven months' ago and since then he had been living alone in a room at Carnac Bunder. Subsequently the father tried to take him back to his house and to correct his habits, but all his efforts were in vain. About five days ago, when the father went to his room to persuade him to return to him, the boy threatened him with a hatchet. Some friends interfered and eventually deceased promised to go to his father on Sunday. As he did not turn up according to his promise, the father went to the room and found deceased lying dead therein. The police were informed and on the clothes on his person being examined, a paper, containing two pieces of opium, was found. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

ALLEGED MURDER AND THEFT.—On Saturday morning, a Hindu girl, named Bhagirthi, aged seven years, was reported missing from her uncle's house, at Cawasji Patel Tank Road. The girl had on her person ornaments, of the value of Rs. 25, and it was surmised that she had either strayed away from home or had been enticed away by some one to rob her of her ornaments. The police had the information circulated throughout the town, with the result that the child was, about noon on the same day, found lying on the Esplanade Road, minus the ornaments, by a policeman, who took her to the Esplanade Police Station. As the girl became drowsy, the police had her, at 2 p.m., removed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. The girl subsequently died in the hospital. Whilst the deceased was under treatment in the hospital, she was visited by her uncle Hari Dajee and her mother Yemnabai, and from inquiries made it was ascertained that one Sarjeebai, a Ghati woman, had been seen in company of the child near the Arthur Crawford Market, at 11 a.m., that day. Sarjeebai was arrested and further investigation elicited the facts that, on Saturday morning, the girl was playing at Null Bazar, whence Sarjeebai enticed her away to the Esplanade Road, and there gave her to eat a quantity of opium in fruit and cocoanut. The woman then removed the ornaments from the child's person and left her where she was found by the police. The ornaments were recovered from a Marwari, with whom they had been pledged by Sarjeebai. An inquest was opened by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, regarding the death of the girl. The mother Yemnabai, in identifying the deceased, said that the girl was married seven months ago. The inquiry was adjourned to Sunday next. It was further alleged that Sarjeebai enticed away another girl on the same day and treated her to some of the opium in fruit. But the victim found her way home and was afterwards taken to the J. J. Hospital, and treated. The accused Sarjeebai was yesterday charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Walker, with murder and theft of ornaments. The case was remanded.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Previous Examination of the Bombay University was declared last evening. Ardasir Rustomji Dalal gets the Hughlings prize; Framroz Erachsha Karanjawalla gets the Sir Frank Sauter scholarship; Gajanand Ganesh Pendse gets the Venayekrao Jagannath Shamker seth prize, and Dosabhoy Dorabjee Vacha gets the Bai Ai Mai Kursetji Rustomji Cama scholarship. The following are the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Ajrekar S Lakshman
Bhat N Kalidas
Dadachanji M Palanji
Dalal A Rustomji
Ghaswalla K Dinshah
Haldipur D Laxminarayen
Kaji G Lallubhai
Karve R Dhondo
Kashalkar V Yadawrao
Kelkar S Vaman
Korgaokar H Krishna
Nanavati D Dayabhai
Nirokhekar D Lakshman
Pendharkar R Vishnu
Pendse G Ganesh
Swaminarayan J Chimanlal
Takakhav N Sadashiv
Wadia N Jehangir
Watchmaker B Cowasji

SECOND CLASS.

Acharya K Dayashanker
Adalja M Tarachand
Advani N Harising
Advani K Chattamal
Ajagia A Keshavji
Alur V Bhimarao
Ambekar N Balkrishna
Athalye A Sakharam
Athani N Gururao
Bapat, P Mahadeo
Bhandiwad S Ramchandra
Bhat G Mahidhar
Bhat M Narashiram
Bhaya B Rustomji
Bhedwar C Kaikhushru
Bhide D Balvant
Billimoria B Dadabhai
Billimorai J M Hirjibhoy
Bilpudiwalla B Hirjibhoy
Bohra Y Vajeshanker
Chandiramani G Bulchand
Chhetre D Purshottam
Colabavala D Rastamji
Cordeiro J Xavier
Dastur B Hormaj
Dave L Mahashankar
Desai H Ranchhodji
Desai K Balwantray
Desai M Virprasad
Desai P Kirparam
Desai R Damodar
Desai S Gulabbhai
Deshpande B Gururao
Deshpande H Govind
Doctor C Maganlal
Doctor K Rustim
Dongre S Gopal
DoshiV Hirachand
D'Souza D Xavier
Dubash F Edulji
Dymond J Cyril
Engineer N Perosha
Gadkari L Vinayak
Gazdar J Motabhoy
Gilganchi B Gurshidhappa
Gokhale R Janardan
Gokhale V Janardan
Gokhale V Balwant
Gupte R Bhaurao
Gurjar V Sitaram
Jagtiani F Dialmal Jialmal
Jambhekar D Ramchandra
Jangaliwala D Temulji
Jatkar D Domadar
Jog S Daji
Joglekar B Purshottam
Joshi A Ramchandra
Joshi N Mahadeo
Joshi P Vasudeo
Joshi V Ramchandra
Jusawala H S Hormusji
Kale, V Narayen
Kambli S Totappa
Kane B Vaman
Kapadia D Jalbhoy
Kapadia S Purushottam
Karanjivala, F Erachsha
Kerhalkar R Vishnu
Keswani G Hassanand
Khan G Hasan
Khan H Ahmedkhan
Kher, M Krishna
Khopkar M Bhikaji
Khote R Dwarkanath
Kinariwala, T Nagindas
Kop S Bhimarao
Kothari D Makanji
Kulkarni G Keshav
Kulkarni N Purushottam
Kulkarni S Balaji
Kurulkar S Pandharinath
Lagu R Krishna
Limaye B Shankar
Limboowala A Burjorji
Lobo Charles
Machhi H Edalji
Madnani L Tarasingh
Mados P Bezonji
Magdal V Narsingarao
Mahajan B Narayan
Malkani H Ghurbamal
Malkani, M Bulchand
Manghirmalani W Hassaram
Mansukhani T Vassanmal
Master T Chandrashanker
Mohta H Karpurram
Mehta J Jamnadas
Mehta M Vijbhucandas
Mehta T Balkrishnadas
Menzes Josquim
Merchant H Waghji
Mhatre P Vithal
Mistri J Palanji
Modak G Krsnna
Mody H Peroshaw
Mohamad G Ali
Moses Myer
Munshi K Mansukhlal
Nabob M Chunilal
Nadkarni M Ghanasham
Nagrani N Virumal
Naik G Hari
Naik K Dayalji
Naik V Narayan
Nanavutty B Manekji
Navalker K Balkrishna
Navalkar V Ramrao
Nissim Hannah
Ogale K Laxman
Oza M Maganlal
Pagdivala N Ardeshir
Pandit C Jethalal
Pandya C Harjiwandas
Pandya G Bapulal
Paruck S Sorabji
Patel D Adarbhai
Patel H Beramji
Patel S Barjorji
Phadke V Vishnu
Phanse S Khanderao
Phatak M Narayan
Pocha A Jamshedji
Prabhu D Bhimaji
Pradhan M Bhagwant
Pradhan R Vithal
Rainapur M Shivalingeshvar
Sabnis S Ramchandra
Sane J Bhalchandra
Sane S Kashinath
Sanjana K Edalji
Savanur R Sheshgirrao
Shah B Pragji
Shahani T Karamchand
Shiveswarker N Ghanasham
Shroff K Damoderdas
Surve N Deoji
Sutaria M Umabhai
Thuckar C Dayal
Tilak A Vishvanath
Trivedi G Dayaraw
Tyabji S Badrudin
Upadhye J Narayan
Upponi N Dattatraya
Vachha D Dorabji
Vaishnav N Popatbhai
Vaishnav S Govindrai
Vakeel N Hormasji
Vakil J Bumanshaw
Vazifdar P Edalji
Vyas R Ratanji
Wadia A Sorabji
Wadia D Nowsherwan
Warawdekar S Bapuji
Weling A Balkrishna
Yennemadi D Venkatrao

PASS CLASS.

Aabid S S Abdulali
Adhyaru S Gavrishankar
Ajinpati M Mansakhram
Alvaresi C Manoel
Amor F Vincent
Apte V Balkrishna
Aras G Bhagwant
Arbatti B Balacharya
Ballal S Hanmant
Balsara M Navroji
Bania P Devidas
Bapat K Jagannath
Bapat S Vishnu
Bapat T Narayan
Baria D Darasha
Batliboi J Framji
Batlivala R Dinshawji H.
Bhagvat S Ganesh
Bhat P Mahanand
Bhatt P Jeyshnker
Bhatt V Gordhan
Bhave C Shridhar
Bhawnani R Partabrai
Bhide S Govind
Bhide V Bhikaji
Bhole Lilavatibai Y.
Bidikar M Anand
Billimoria C Rottonji
Billimoria Jal Hormusji
Billimoria J Hormusji
Castelino Louis
Chandanani N Pritamdas
Chaubal Y Trimbak
Chenoy N Bapuji
Chichgur A Hormusji
Chinivalla F Sorabji
Chittargi S Parvatgauda
Cooper M Bomanji
Cursetji B Dhanjishaw
Dabake V Krishna
Dalal H Rutanji
Dalal R Tribhovandas
Damle H Govind
Daru M Dabyabhai
Datar M Ramchandra
Dave H Pranshanker
Dave J Durgaram
Desai A Jatanlal
Desai C Bhailal
Desai C Maganlat
Desai D Parushottamdas
Desai D Harkisondas
Desai I Keshavlal
Desai K Dayalji
Desai M Nichhabhai
Desai M I M Husein
Desai M Khandubhai
Desai T Chimanlal
Desai [illegible] Gulabray
Desai V Vinayak
Dhalla K Nowroji
Dinkar G Balvant
Divanji N Chandrashekha
D'mello L Francis
Doctor J Rustim
Doctor M Popatlal
Doctor N Dinshah
Doshi J Maganlal
Dubash F Rustomji
Durkal J Bhagavanlal
Engineer J Bomanji
Engineer K Pirozshah
Engineer R Ardeshir
Engineer S Shapurji
Eyebara A Behramshah
Fernandez A Arnold
Fragoso William
Fraser B Shapurji
Gandhi R Harjivandas
Gharda H Dinshawji
Gharpure K Sadashiv
Gogte N Krishna
Gohel J Harisahnji
Gokhale D Hari
Gokhale D Hari
Gokhale G Laxman
Gokhale G Narayan
Gukhale V Ganesh
Gomes Domingos
Gutrajani G Kalachand
Gupte V Ramkrishna
Gupte Y Razaram
Haindaday M Y G Husain
Hampannavar S Dundappa
Hasurkar G Venkatesh
Hosangadi B Sitaram
Ichapuria N Bomanji
Irani D Sorabshaw
Irani M Jehangir
Jadia K Daljatram
Jamkhandi K Hanmant
Jasani H Devchand
Jha G Parvatishanker
Jhiratkar M Joseph
Jorlekar G Anant
Joshi G Amritram
Joshi K Ganesh
Joshi K Balkrishna
Joshi K Keshav
Joshi N Moreshwar
Joshi P H Mancherji
Joshi R Krishna
Joshi S Anant
Joshipara J Purshottamrai
Kadkol, B Gopal
Kalghatgi S Venkatesh
Kantharia V Naranlal
Kapadia J Sundarji
Kapadia M Sorabji
Kapadia M Sorabji
Karal A Framroze
Karaka F Jehangir
Karandikar D Sakharam
Karani H Perosbah
Karkanis J Ramchandra
Karnik R Ramchandra
Katari S Krishnaji
Katti M Venkatesh
Kazi R Tribhuvandas
Kelkar J Ramchandra
Kelkar M Shridhar
Khadilkar G Dhundiraj
Khairaz G Rahimtula
Khansaheb M Nanabhai
Khare R Bapuji
Khory M Naoroji
Khote T Eknath
Kirane G Trimbak
Kirtikar V Atmaram
Kirtikar W Harischandra
Kogekar V Krishna
Koppar G Venkatrao
Kulkarni A Narayan
Kulkarni M Krishna
Kulkarni R Shridhar
Kulkarni V Gopal
Kulkarni Y Malhar
Lala R Jamnadas
Lauder J Archibald
Lele G Anant
Mahajan P Janardan
Mahamadi S Shamsudin
Maharaja S Maganlal
Makhija D Morandmal
Mankad B Nathuram
Mankad P Harishankar
Mankar R Jagannath
Mansukhani P Manghirmal
Mehta A Virchand
Mehta C Sakerlal
Mehta C Sakerlal
Mehta C Adtram
Mehta D Pallonji
Mehta I Laxmishanker
Mehta K Purshottamdas
Mehta S Harkisondas
Mehta V Harisukhram
Merchant F Sewji
Miller Shaban K Thaver
Miranda Lewis
Modak G Keshao
Modi D Kalindas
Modi R Jivanji
Mudholekar S Balwant
Mukaty M Damoderdas
Mulgund B Hanament
Mulgund S Hanmant
Mundewadi R Shripad
Munim A Karmally
Munshi K Hardeolal
Natar M Vasudev
Nagarkar S Vaman
Nagarkar V Balwant
Nandodkar A Balwant
Nargund J Shrinivasrao
Nargundkar A Govind
Nargundkar K Govind
Navalkar S Dinanath
Nayampalli S Krishnarao
Neemuchvala C H Nazarali
Padhiar M Jiwa
Paguis D Vishnu
Palekar M Vaman
Palkhiwala M Chhotalal
Pandit A Indiranand
Pandit P Shankar
Paungarkar G Raoji
Parandekar R Krishnaji
Parekh M Pitamberdas
Parikh J Punjabhai
Parikh M Naginbhai
Parvati R Pandurang
Parvatikar V Parvatrao
Parvatikar V Parvatrao
Patal A Cawasji
Patel C Motichand
Patkar V Narayan
Patki B Krishna
Patki G Mahipat
Patwadhan H Keshav
Patwardhan K Dhondo
Patwardhan L Hanmant
Patwardhan R Wasudeo
Pavri N Pirojshah
Pestonjamas, D Nuserwanji
Phadke K Vasudev
Poncha J Barjorji
Purani C Balkrishna
Purani P Harikrishna
Radhanpurkar B Vaman
Raichur N Bodhacharya
Raje K Appaji
Rajguru N Keshav
Rajwade S Ramchandra
Rajyaguru NM Anandji
Ranadive M Sitaram
Ranadive R Keshao
Randelia H Jehangir
Risvadkar V Krishna
Rohekar A Isaac
Ron M Jivanro
Sabawala P Pestonji
Saldanha F Francis
Saldanha Julia
Sanghavi J Dalichand
Sanghavi N Gulabchand
Saraiya G Gokaldas
Sathaye A Purshottam
Sathaye V Ganesh
Sathe S Dhonddev
Savant J Janardan
Setna N Pallanji
Shah C Motilal
Sha K Manchhachand
Sha M Lakhmichand
Shah V Nagindas
Shaik Y Abdul
Shaikh A Abid
Shanghvi V Virji
Sheth M Laldas
Sheth M Pranjivandas
Ship C E Abdulcadar
Shroff M Chunilal
Shukla P Gopalji
Sinor K Peshutan
Soman S Ganesh
Sonavane B Sakharam
Sool A Rustomji
Soparkar L Bhaidas
Stoecer F Burjorji
Takalkar G Ramkrishna
Talageri S Keshavarao
Taleyarkhar K Manekshah
Talvalker K Ramchandra
Tambe G Madhav
Tarachand K Jamshedji
Tejani J Taleb
Thakar H Jivatram
Thakore M Keshavlal
Thosar S Narayan
Tilak R Mukund
Trivedi A Premshankar
Trivedi C Motinarayen
Vaidya J Narayan
Vaidya N Atmaram
Vaidya P Vajeshankar
Vaidya S Damodar
Vaidya V Ramchandra
Vajifdar B Muncherji
Vakil J Dinshaw
Vakil M H Lallubhai
Vakil N Ochhavlal
Vakil O Surajram
Vania J Rattanji
Vasavada M Balwantrai
Vazirani N Tikamdas
Vidwans G Vasudeo
Vohra N Hariprasad
Vyas M Hargovindas
Wadia N Pestonji A.
Walkar Mary
Indarnarayen Brijmohanlall

L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

The result of the L. M. and S. Examination was declared last evening. Byramjee Maneckjee Khumbatta gets the Balkrishna Sudamjee prize; Avabai Manickjee Mehta gets the Queen Empress silver medal, the scholarship of the Medical Women of India, and the Bai Hirabai Pestomjee Hormusjee Cama gold medal; Perozsha Muncherjee Mehta gets the J. C. Lisboa gold medal; and Nilkant Anant Purandare gets the Charles Morehead prize. The following are the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Karani, B Phirozshah
Nanavati, F Dadabhoy

SECOND CLASS.

Da Gama, L Anthony
Dalal, K Rustomji
Daruvala, B Sorabji
Deo, S Narayan
Desai, M Narsinhlal
Dikshit, M Nath K.
De Souza, P John
Gagrat, D Mancherji
Gore, S Narayen
Karkhanis, B Govind
Khambatta, B Maneckji
Kher, G Vishnu
Mankodi, M Tulshidas
Mehta, A Maneckji
Mehta, P Muncherji
Mohile, V Bhaskar
Oza, M Gaurishankar
Purandare, N Anant
Shah, T Leherchand
Vagle, V Sadashiv

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 8.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 21st Dec 1900, at 11 a.m. as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Govt House, Calcutta, as the place for a meeting of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt F R E Lock, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut Col A R W Sedgefield, M B, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt W H Orr, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Capt H H Southey, 7th Bo Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal:—Capt E A R Newman, M B, I M S Bengal; Capt C J Robertson-Milne, M B, I M S Bengal; Capt E E Waters, M B, I M S Bengal; Capt A W R Cochrane, M B, F R C S, I M S Bengal.

The services of Capt P F Chapman, M B, I M S, Bengal, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 15th June.

The services of Major J O Pinto, I M S, Madras, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 13th Nov, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With the previous sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend Sec 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Bombay Civil Courts Amendment Act, 1900 I of 1900, to the Province of Sind.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Capt B J H Humfrey, 1st Regt of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, which were placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by Notification No 85 81 29 F, dated the 11th Jany, 1900, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comr in Chief in India with effect from the date on which he was relieved of famine duty.

The services of Capt H Murray 15th Regt of Madras Infy, which were placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for famine duty by Notification No 997 F, dated 17th May, 1900, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comr in Chief in India, with effect from the 12th Oct

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Mr F Mosotti, Consul for Belgium at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

With reference to Notification, No 1312 G, dated the 24th July, 1900, Mr E Andrews, Consul for Siam at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C Sheridan is appointed to officiate as 2nd Asst Director Genl of the Post office of India, with effect from the 19th Nov and until further orders.

Mr P G Jacob, Probationer, is transferred to the office of the Accountant Genl, Bengal, with effect from the 11th of Nov.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Majors to be Lieut Col.—2nd December, 1900. Substantive Col in the Army A R Martin and A L Sinclair, D S O. Lieuts to be Captains—4th December, 1900. C B Thornhill and H G W Chandler.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut C L Gaussen, I S C, 3 Bengal Cavy, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 26th Nov, 1900, subject to H M's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made to the Marine Survey of India, with effect from 21st Oct 1900:—To be Asst Surveyor, 4th class—Sub-Lieut W K Thyne, R I M.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Col W H White, R E, Chief Engr, 3rd class, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough up to the 11th Jan 1901, in extension of the 23 months and 10 days referred to in Public Works Dept Railways dated the 6th Sept.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 89, dated the 5th March 1900, Mr F A Hindmarsh, Offg Loco Supt, East Coast Railway, in class I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Dist Loco Supt in class II, grade 2 of that Estabt, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th Oct.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 186, dated 30th Nov, 1900, Mr W J Weightman, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Jherriah Connection Survey, with the rank of Supt of Works.

TELEGRAPH.

The following reversions are made in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—Mr M A Thompson, to be Asst Supt, class VI, 2nd grade; and Mr C W Sowerby-Coo, to be Asst Supt, class VI, 1st grade.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at Deesa, Saugor, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Raipur and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north, and lowest along the Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and north-easterly or south-easterly at several of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The greatest variations noticeable in both the day and night temperatures are in Berar, the Central Provinces, Khandesh and at Indore, Jhansi, Cawnpore Agra and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cochin, and the lowest 39° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Bellary, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Mangalore, Nagpore, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Delhi.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Saugor and Jubbulpore, about half an inch at Hoshangabad, about a quarter of an inch at Cawnpore and Jhansi, and very light showers at Allahabad and Amraoti.

Local rain appears probable in Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces and possibly in South Madras.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains and rapeseed doing well. Wheat larger area sown this year. Crop prospects generally good.

Ferozepore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign or rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Khariff harvest in progress.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants ready for picking and arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Dew fall insufficient. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving moderately. Wheat requires rain.

Broach.—Easterly wind; heat and cold. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower showing bolls and continue to show more improvement.

Dholera.—Weather clear. Seasonable.

Bhavnagar.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

MUSICAL INSTRUMETS.

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PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
PIANOFORTES for the Concert.
PIANOFORTES Upright.
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FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Æolus, 1,814 tons, Captain W D Kirkwood, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, 25th November, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain F G E Metcalfe, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Frs Perazzi and Ronaldi, 3 native females and 10 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain D Campbell, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 23rd November, via coast ports, brought a general cargo and six deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, moderate to light winds, smooth sea and northerly currents.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel		5-12	P & O Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	231	Jaffer			M M & Co
Vauxhall	2346	Chandler			M M & Co
Betnynie	2060	Baulle			K N & Co
Baku Standard	2375	Tucker			E Latham
Yanariva	2155	Smith			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Dido	3127	Pickering			
Massilia	2303	Lyon			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Æolus	1815	Kirkwood			M M & Co
B	Taher	1888	Coates			H C Joosub
H&J	Castleventry	1915	Laing			M M & Co
K	Kagoshima Maru	4370	Murae	Japan	13-12	N Y Kaisha & Co
N	Rheinfels	1773	Dewers	Hamburg	16-12	Glade & Co
Q	Bombay	2049	Fraser	Havre	14-12	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Karachi	11-12	Shprd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	11-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Hispania	2013	Hamilton	Liverpool	17-12	W & A G Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	18-12	G Delaya
4	Bisagno	1509	Maganzini	Hongkong	17-12	G Delaya
5	Sheikh	2828	Jones	London	15-12	K N & Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	1-1	P & O S N Co
8	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Berbera	13-12	M M & Co
9	Umballa	3426	Campbell	Calcutta	12-12	M M & Co
10	Adelina Patti	1989	Sinclair	Marseilles	15-12	M M & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheler	London	15-12	P & O Co
14	Pachumba	544	Rickford	Karachi	11-12	M M & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Agent
Peninsular	3048	Leigh	P & O S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Khandalla s	Metcalfe	Calcutta.

The steamer Æolus, Kirkwood, for Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Umballa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Khandalla, for Persian Gulf.
" Peninsular, for China.
" R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
Barque Grosvenor, for Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow s—250 boxes pale soap, H Ebramjee; 100 kegs bicarbonate of soda, C Jalalbhoy and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Lucknow s—33 cases gingerwine and 73 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 30 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 55 cases whisky, D Cawasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—6 cases wines, D Dadabhoy; 14 cases provision, &c, E N Antia, 11 cases wines, 30 cases ale, 78 cases provision, medicine, &c, D Cowasjee; 3 cases photo materials, E D Kurunjea.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canara s—1 butt sherry, D Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Persia s—40 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Persia s—5 cases gin, D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Persia s—25 cases gin, and 10 cases schnapps, B Nusserwanjee. Rheinfels s—175 cases window glass, M Kurrimbhoy; 200 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 11.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and others vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V. Part heard.
273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjeewan Narrondas vs E C O'Brien—S B and N.
677-99—Payne G S and M—Anundibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—H M and M.
165 00—In person—Ranchund Bawram and others vs Savanram Sajiram and others—K B Mehta and Tyabjee D and Co.
118-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jewa vs E Spinner and others—Payne G S and M (for postponement.)
124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Krishna Ganesh Gardi vs Ramchandra Vishnu Ranjape—K J Mantry (for postponement).
295-99—S B and N—Seskuram Samirmul vs Nathmal Ramdas and others—C M and M.
288-00—Khunderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsamul and others vs Sunderlal Dickinardum and others—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

222-98—Sorabjee and J—Ebrahim Abdulally and another vs Ebrahimji Rehmanji Khanbhai and others—Payne G S and M, and S and J—Part heard.
116-00—Nanu and H—Heptoolla Essoofally and another vs Runchordas Lowjee.
418-00—Ardeshir H and D, The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Ld vs Peroshaw Muncherjee—Unwalla and P.
139-00—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee—Nanu and H.
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee and Co—Mirza Mohesin khan bin Mirza Gulamhoosen Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee and others—Framjee and D and M H Khan.
397-00—Framjee and D—Abdoolabhai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.
424-00—Daphtary and F—The Hope Mills Ltd vs Jethmul Kanaralal—Payne G S and M.
444-00—Mantri and B—Chintamanrao Narayen Gorey vs Luana Runchordas Lowjee—Madhowjee V.
156-00—K B Mehta (for pauper)—Waman Bhowaniram vs J L Coreia—Roughton and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

483-99—In person—Doolubram Ambaram vs Peerbhoy Moostafa and another.
526-99—Crawford B and Co—Sir A E A David Sassoon and others vs Hajee Mahomed Medi Malek, &c—Edgelow G and W.
602-00—Payne G S and M—Roopa Sobhajee and others vs Rambai and others—R M and M.
615-00—Khanderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramshamul and others vs Panalal Nandram and others.
626-00—Bicknell M and M—Bhugwandas Ramgopal and another vs Buldeosai Joharlal and others—Hiralal M and M.
627-00—Hiralal M and M—Dayal Bhowanjee vs Oomersey Dewjee and another—Wadia and G.
652-00—In person—Amirchand Veerjee and another vs Laljee Bawa and others.
710-00—Payne G S and M—Canalal Hiralal vs Moola Ismailji Moosabhoy.
722-00—Oonwala and P—Abdoolalla Currimbhai vs Gafoorkhan Dawoodkhan—Khunderao and S.
752-00—Payne G S and M—Talka Bhoota vs Cuba Kala—Bicknell M and M.
766-00—Smitham B and N—G Pocock and others vs A Carron Daphtary and F.
303-99—In person—Luxmidas Ebjee vs Gusidafa Dergai.

For investigation of pauperism.

40-00—In person—Manibai widow vs Thucker Soonderjee Toolsidas—Ardeshir H and D.
41-00—In person—Moosa Abas vs Oomer Abas and others.
42-00—In person—Valjee Jadowjee vs Thucker Huriram Gocul.
44-00—In person—Soonderjee Mowjee vs Meghji Valabhdas and another.
19-00—In person—Ramjanally Jewabhoy vs Khatizabai widow and others.

Testamentary Suits.

19-00—S B and N—J D Quiny and others vs Catharine, widow—Tyabjee and Co. Part heard.
31-98—In person—Moongibai widow vs Kasinath Essoo—Tyabjee and Co.
18-00—Wadia and G—Sha Ghella Maneck vs Nenbai—Payne G. S. and M.
26-00—Matubhai—Mansi Patrumal vs Tejpal Deroo—C and Waidya.
3-00—C and Waidya—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matubhai.
21-00—Wadia and G—Shah Kessowjee Bhimjee and another vs Vussonjee Oomersey and another—Matubhai & G
33-00—Sorabjee and J—N S Pereira and another vs Anna Maria Pereira—Mantry and B.
37-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Rajibai widow vs Ramdas Oodhawdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
39-00—Bhaishunker and K—Ardeshir Muncherji Khodaijee vs Ruttonjee Eduljee Kerawalla—R Mehta.

THE Royal Statistical Society, London, has been pleased to elect Mr. Limji Cursetji Modi, a Fellow of their Society. This is the third Parsee gentleman in India who has been honoured with a election to this Society.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWRING—December 6, at Dinapore, the wife of Major G Bowring, 15th B I, of a daughter.
CHAMBERS—December 7, at "Uplands," Bangalore, the wife of G L Chambers, of a son.
SMITH—December 7, at Cuddalore, the wife of C A Smith, Madras P W D, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARTER—December 2, at Agra, of enteric fever, Captain William Pearson Barter, R A M C, son of Brigade-Surgeon Barter, I M S, in his 34th year.
HESKETH BIGGS—December 7, at Madras, Thomas Hesketh Biggs, Accountant-General, Madras, aged 52 years.
PARRIE—December 3, at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, Harriett, the beloved wife of Civil Apothecary J R Parrie, aged 37.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

JOCKEY.—The matter is before the stewards so it is not desirable to discuss it here.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1900.

LORD CRANBORNE'S statement in the House of Commons, of which we heard yesterday, does not necessarily mean that the execution of the Chinese officials, will be insisted upon; nor need it be accepted as a contradiction of Friday's telegram. Mr. Walton's question is not given, but replying to it, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs ridiculed the idea of not demanding the punishment of the officials and reiterated the determination of Government to insist on the payment of a money indemnity and reparation for wrongs done. Considering that the Powers have hit upon a Note that Mr. Conger feels at liberty to sign we may take it that all idea of removing the heads of the offenders has been abandoned. Great Britain is accused of culpable soft-heartedness in its dealings with the Irreconcilables in South Africa; yet those most ready to accuse us of that weakness are among the first to betray signs of infirmity in China. The Boers are laughing at British magnanimity; the Boxers at that of all the Powers; and we have the edifying spectacle of a Chinese native paper taking pains to explain to the Ministers wherein the weakness of European counsels lies. This journal, the "Sin Wen Pao" solemnly declares that any punishment less than death will be quite inadequate to atone for the sins of the guilty princes and ministers who have encouraged the Boxer rising and especially for those of Prince Tuan and Tung Fuh-siang. The former is reported to have disappeared in the guise of a Buddhist monk, while the latter is said to have been ordered to disband half of his forces and to remove the other half. But both of these stories lack confirmation, and China is still the home of picturesque inaccuracy. Tuan and Tung have unquestionably been hand in glove, the one relying on the military strength of the other; Tung relying on Tuan's influence at Court. Tuan was officially reported to have been imprisoned and the Dowager explained she could do nothing with Tung, as with ten thousand men behind him he dominated the court. His troops now appear to be strong enough to oppose all other Imperial forces, though not to resist the Allies. And Tung is still practically master of the situation. The elasticity of the phrase, "according to Chinese law," is, it appears, much more elastic than has been explained, for although the State cannot touch a hair of Tuan's head, it may be possible to deal with him according to Chinese Family Law. The members of any clan may assemble to judge one of their own number, inflicting most condign punishment, yet no questions will be asked by the authorities. Therefore our Chinese contemporary suggests that it would be unfair to deny the Imperial clan what it permits to others, assuring those whom it addresses that future generations will find no flaw in the proceedings.

If Tuan, why not his accomplices? So far the only punishment awarded him is banishment to Moukden—where his ancestral home is situated. Which is absurd. That the Dowager does not fully realise the situation is apparent from the fact that she is persistently promulgating edicts which are as persistently ignored. She has formally censured the Chinese Peace Commissioners for failure of duty in preventing the despatch of foreign punitive expeditions into the interior. She continues appointing officials to offices they cannot possibly reach, even appointing literary chancellors to conduct examinations in regions where the only examinations possible are those made by the surgeon who takes in hand a wounded man. Outrages continue and expeditions will promptly follow them; for so far as available troops can reach retribution is swift and sure. In that fact lies the only hope of the conversion of the Chinese to the necessity for respecting and safe-guarding the foreigner. The Ministers have again and again urged the desirability of the Court returning to Peking. Li-Hung-Chang also recommended it, but he says his despatches have been interrupted and stolen. He memorialised for the execution of the officials and received the reply that the punishment of Tuan was banishment. Duke Lan had his salary stopped and was reduced one step in rank. Another was sentenced to retire "to reflect on his sins." Chao Shu-chiao was deprived of his rank, but allowed to retain his office. Yu Hsien was banished and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, which means a life of honoured retirement. Tung Fuh-siang has, as we have seen, since been "punished." The "Sin Wen Pao" suggests means of disposing of him. It is a plan, which involves much bloodshed, being nothing short of a civil war in which the Yang-tse Valley Viceroy's forces, assisting the Imperial troops, shall march against Tung Fuh-siang's Mahomedans. These latter are persistently described as a rabble but that designation is as applicable to any other of the Chinese troops, except those which have been "foreign-drilled." This is considered preferable to an appeal to the allies. No one imagines for a moment that Tung will obey the edict levelled against him. But of this both the Court and thoughtful Chinese officials are apparently aware, that even if the foreign nations can be pacified without his execution, China herself could never be assured of peace or safety so long as he remains at the head of so large a force, capable of assuming command whenever, for his own purposes, he desires. Expediency, unfortunately, has been set before justice in the modified demands of the Powers. There is little difference in the philosophy of that of the Chinese and that of the Boers, or for that matter in the Indian Frontier Tribes. To teach them to respect foreign foes they must have knocks and hard knocks at that, or the lesson we would teach them fails to reach home.

What has been asked for is the lives of a few of the guilty in payment of the lives of thousands of the innocent. But the Powers recognise that the refusal of the Emperor to issue an edict is that under the common law he has no power to enforce it against Tuan and against the others, because Tung stands in the way. Prince Tuan and Prince Chung-Yi have been deprived of all power. So much has been gained. The Emperor and the Dowager are awaking to the fact that their sojourn in a capital distant from Peking is not consistent with the requirements of the Imperial Court. The Emperor, who has been subjected to extraordinary privations, finds his health failing. The principle of an indemnity has been accepted by the Dowager. But at this point it is feared all prospect of smooth sailing will end. The abolition of the Tsung-li-Yamen will not give the Dowager much trouble, for it has served only to create irritation in the minds of both Chinese and foreigners. But the proposed destruction of the forts between the sea and Tientsin is another matter. Chinese correspondents assure us that this, to the Dowager, will seem a consummate disgrace. Will she consent to the continual presence of Legation guards? asks the leading Anglo-Chinese journal, and replies. "It is said that the presence of permanent European Ministers in the sacred capital has been a sore point from the first, and that the rulers of China have never loyally accepted this dishonour which was forced upon them. Permanent guards would be a standing reminder of a national dishonour recalling to their minds that they were either unable or unwilling to protect the lives of plenipotentiaries, who had been accredited to their Court, and this will afford no solace to their *amour propre*. Will the Government consent to issue a proclamation, forbidding for a period of five years the annual and triennial examinations which are the boast and pride of all educated Chinese? There is no spot so sensitive as this, and the most delicate touch, we are reminded, will cause the literati to shrink and wince in the most acute pain. That the Empress will willingly and of her own accord accept these conditions is thought to be extremely unlikely. Without closing our eyes to the differences between the Powers, it is easy to understand Lord Salisbury's confidence as to the stability and success of the concert rather than as to the date of the achievement of that success. For the difficulties to be overcome do not diminish. Chinese officials are found to be responsible for the recurring outrages, and the grossest cruelties are being practised on defenceless persons. It is for past outrages that the Powers demand the reparation set forth in the joint Note. For recrudescences, such as that reported from Kuei-Kwan-Chang, expeditionary forces will demand satisfaction. The Chinese Commissioners continue to assure us that the country is at peace and the Boxers no longer troublesome; but in the same moment we receive news of the siege of the western Kalgan missions by joint forces of Boxers and soldiers and of the importation of quantities of arms. It is clear that leniency will not do in China any more than it will in South Africa. The terms likely to be agreed upon cannot be too severe and they should be enforced to the strictest letter.

FOURTEEN months ago a destructive fire at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar caused the loss not only of the laboratory buildings but of apparatus and materials which had taken many years to collect. In spite of this very serious loss Dr. Lingard is able to report that good work has been done in certain departments of bacteriological research and in the preparation of protective serum. Recognising the importance of this subject Government have increased the staff by providing suitable assistance for the performance of duties not directly connected with the scientific part of the work. A properly trained laboratory assistant has been procured from Europe, while for the purchase and care of animals a veterinary officer has been appointed, with a staff of assistants to attend to the casting of animals, temperature-taking and other duties. The new laboratory buildings which are being erected will be furnished in a way even better than the old one, which before its destruction, Dr. Lingard had been able to describe as the best equipped institute of its kind in the East. The erection of the new building, says our Lahore contemporary, is being taken as an occasion to make some progress with the scheme for the establishment of a central laboratory of research in connection with the study of health problems. For this purpose the building is to be divided between the Indian medical and veterinary establishments. Of the laboratory work that it was possible to accomplish during the year especially interesting is that which has been done in regard to the protective inoculation of cattle against rinderpest. There are several methods of rendering animals proof against rinderpest. The first of these which may be mentioned is the subcutaneous injection of bile from an animal suffering from the disease. This method is effective as a preventive of rinderpest, but there are many objections to its use in this country. The second method consists in the injection of a hyperimmunised serum into the animal to be protected. Though fairly effective in some cases this method is uncertain and is open to the objection that it requires an exceedingly large dose of serum, too large to be of any practical value. The method advocated by the Imperial Laboratory authorities is that known as the simultaneous method of Turner and Koch. This consists in the inoculation of the animal at the same time with a highly protective serum and virulent rinderpest blood. The dose of the latter is sufficient, if used alone, to kill the animal but it is prevented from taking full effect by the action of the hyperimmunised serum. The net result is a very mild attack of rinderpest, which renders the animal immune to the disease for a considerable period. In this method the difficulties are to obtain the virulent blood of uniform virulence and to learn the exact dose of protective serum necessary so as not to entirely neutralise the effect of the virulent injection, but to be sufficient to prevent the disease-laden blood putting an end to the animal which it is desired to protect. The experiments that have been made show that the dose of hyperimmunised serum required in the protection of hill cattle is greater than that necessary in the case of animals in the plains. Hill cattle are greater sufferers from rinderpest than are the plains animals; and where properly carried out the Turner and Koch method of inoculation has given very satisfactory results. The protective serum which is used is prepared by injecting at varying intervals into a previously protected animal increasingly large doses of virulent blood until a very great dose can be borne. After an interval blood is drawn from this immunised animal and the serum separated by means of a centrifugal machine, or by the process of clotting, the former method being preferable. This is a much more admirable way of obtaining a protective serum than that necessary if bile is used for preventive purposes, as that involves the slaughter of an animal for the contents of every gall-bladder used. The serum obtained by the method of Turner and Koch retains its immunising effects, when carefully kept, for ten or eleven months.

OUR London correspondent says that he has made inquiries in various quarters but he cannot find anybody, either in or out of the official world, who knows why Mr. Edward Rose, of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed a Companion of the Royal Victorian Order. The rule, we believe, is that no servant of the State can receive an honour except on the recommendation and through the hands of the ministerial head of his department. But there is the question whether the Royal Victorian Order is an "honour" in the official technical sense. It is occasionally supposed to be bestowed in lieu of gold and diamond crusted snuff-boxes and the like gifts. Indeed we have heard cynical and evil-disposed persons speak of the V.O. as a "tip" rather than an "honour." But all new honours are undervalued at first. Look for instance at the C.I.E. Recipients of that honour do not say now as, it is reported, they once were accustomed to say, "What can I have done to deserve this?"

AT the opening meeting of the Society of Arts in London, on the 21st ultimo, 130 names were proposed for election—the largest number proposed at any one meeting during the last fourteen years. The new Chairman, Sir John Evans, President of the British Association, devoted his address to the subject of the development of scientific societies, especially referring to the great work done by the Society of Arts during the 146 years of its existence, as the parent of other societies, of world-wide fame. Sir John Evans made a passing allusion to the Society's Indian Section, not the least important branch of this venerable and vigorous Society.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo left Aden, at 2 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

THE first meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is appointed for Friday, 21st December.

PROF. WILLIAM RAMSAY, of the University College, London, who arrived here by the last mail at the invitation of Mr. Tata to organize the Research Laboratory, visited yesterday Professor Gajjar's Laboratory. He went over the whole establishment and was pleased with the equipment and the work of the students.

MAJOR-GENERAL TURNER, Director-General of Military Works, arrived this afternoon on inspection duty.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning from Bijapur, the usual salute was fired yesterday morning.

THE Government propose shortly to start an extensive rubber plantation on King's Island, the largest island of the Mergui Archipelago.

BILLS to amend the law relating to the admission of native military lunatics into asylums, will shortly be submitted to the Legislative Council.

SIR EDWARD BUCK, who is spending the cold weather in India, is expected in Calcutta, on a short visit to Northern India, on the 14 instant.

THE court of enquiry which sat on the loss of the "Juteda," in the Hoogli, on the 16th September last, has entirely exonerated the pilot and ship's officers.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th November 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 231,574 maunds, and Rs. 1,00,844 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 27th October amounted to Rs. 5,834, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,510. The total earnings from 1st July to 27th October were Rs. 1,48,724, showing an increase of Rs. 75,734.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 27th October amounted to Rs. 2,385, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,027. The total earnings from 1st July to 27th October were Rs. 68,068, showing an increase of Rs. 6,166.

IT is understood that the necessary endowments for an Anglican bishopric for the Central Provinces are not likely to be raised before the close of next year. The Bishop of Calcutta states that some £3,000 is still wanting to complete the scheme. It is reported that the two next sees that will be completed, will be those of Kashmir and Assam.

THE number in receipt of relief in India show a further fall of 59,000 by this week's returns, and there are now only 281,000 receiving assistance from the Government throughout the country. Of these 215,000 are in Bombay, 23,000 in the Central Provinces, and 17,000 in the Bombay Native States. The distress has practically ceased in Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the formation of a separate Volunteer corps for the employes of the Assam-Bengal railway to be called the Assam Bengal railway Volunteer Rifles, and the transfer to the new corps of the member of the Chittagong Volunteer Rifles employed on the railway. The remainder of the latter corps will be merged in the Dacca Volunteer Rifles, the amalgamated corps being designated the Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles, and commanded by the Commandant of the Dacca Volunteer Corps, with head-quarters at Dacca.

MAJOR P. M. SYKES, our energetic Consul at Kerman, made a most successful hit with his pioneer caravan venture to Quetta, last year, over the Nushki trade route. The greater part of his carefully selected Persian carpets and rugs were bought before the caravan reached its destination, and the traders made a return of 17 1-2 per cent on the enterprise. Encouraged by this result, Major Sykes has launched a second caravan this season, which is bringing another choice consignment of these beautiful and rare Persian goods. It is expected about the end of this month at Quetta.

"WE have been treated at intervals during the last few weeks," writes the "Madras Mail," "to vague allusions to a dispute that appears to have arisen among the worshippers of All Saints' Church, Coonoor, regarding the proposed erection of a chancel screen. The merits of the case have never been placed before us, but, so far as we can gather, some worthy man desires to erect a memorial screen in the Church, and a number of residents and other members of the congregation have no fancy for such an addition. But the veiled threat contained in our correspondent's Coonoor Notes that the erection of the screen would probably result in an open schism, shows that party feeling can be warm even in a cool climate, and that residence high above sea level does not conduce so much to level-headedness as to pig-headedness."

THE Punjab Trades Association have addressed an interesting open letter to the Simla Municipality, on the new octroi schedule, which the Corporation has put forward with a view to putting itself in funds to meet the impending increase of expenditure on water supply and sanitation. It would be ploughing the sands, however, to go into the details of the comments and suggestions put forward in this paper, inasmuch as it is pointed out by the Association itself that a great portion of the proposed schedule is in direct defiance of the principles laid down by the Government of India for the regulation of octroi taxation by municipalities. It is indeed a striking illustration of the chaotic condition into which the whole question of octroi collection has been allowed to fall, that, in the headquarters of Government of India itself, the local authorities should be calmly contemplating the introduction of a scheme which is in glaring conflict with the Government of India's latest rulings in the matter. The question is distinctly not one of those which solve themselves as they go. On the contrary, the tendency of local interests, of which farsightedness cannot be expected, will be, by degrees, to make every town into a separate protective camp. Signs of this tendency are not wanting in the letter of the Punjab Trades Association: and the difficulty if not met will assuredly grow. It seems strange that the Government of India, which is so often ready to play the busybody—as, witness its absurd disquietude about the educational results of the different Local Governments a year ago—should be content to sit still, without a policy, while this formidable entanglement is steadily growing more intricate.

THE Kashmir Forest Department has its crosses. The Civil Courts will not awaken to the necessity of punishing offenders against the Forest Laws, and in one case a "female lambardar," named Bachnu, absolutely refused to stop cutting grass. "The Forest Department," continues the Report, "has been unable to obtain any redress," and the female lambardar, like the lady of the story, serenely goes on cutting. Then, again, although the Department is one of the best paying in the State, the remuneration is so low that the manning of the service has become a serious problem. However, in spite of these and similar troubles, excellent progress is being made. The area borne on the records has risen during the year from 1,969 to 2,294 square miles, though a considerable part of this addition is not of much value. There is a balance in favour of the year of Rs. 9,64,179, including an increase on the value of stock of Rs. 3,27,223. The cash surplus is Rs. 1,38,321 in excess of the average. These good results took place at a time when there was a glutted market in railway sleepers, in which the Department does a large business, and on that account it was found impossible to carry out the working plans. As the Report points out, the working of the forests depends on the demand for wood in India. Though Kashmir supplies the Punjab with a great part of its sleepers, a good deal of the work is done by Punjab sawyers, who are better than the local workmen. However, the Punjabis are gradually teaching the natives their trade, and as they sell them their tools at the end of every season, the indigenous supply of labour is growing. In Udhampur the sleeper is cut, sawn and brought down to the main river for 7 annas 8 pies, while for another anna it is brought to the first catching place. The average price, obtained for the sleeper this year is 3 rupees 6 pies, so that the trade should not be by any means unprofitable.

"IT is not so long ago that the High Court of the N.-W. Provinces," writes the "Pioneer," "was asked by the Government Advocate on behalf of the Local Government to send for and examine the records of a case in which Mr. Tresham, a foreman of Cooper Allen and Company, had been sentenced to fine only for kicking an idle workman who subsequently died. Only twelve months afterwards a similar request was made in the case of the "Q.-E. vs. Dukes and others," where the accused had been discharged. In both of these cases the High Court, after going fully into the proceedings of the lower Courts, found them entirely justified, and refused to interfere, remarking in the latter case, that the legislature had not intended to give the High Court a roving commission, either in the direction of stamping with approval the proceedings of a lower court, or in the direction of questing about and looking to see if possibly under a fair record there lies some trace of possible error. How far an explanation of the unusual and hysterical action of the Local Government in these two cases may be found in the fact that, in both, instances the accused were Europeans, and in both the deceased persons, natives, can only be matter of surmise; but, lest any lingering doubt be left in the minds of the over-zealous as to the impartiality of our Courts, it may be well to draw attention to a recent case in which the accused were natives. DipChand had some petty squabble with three men about the payment of a debt. Words led to blows; and the three men joined in an assult on Dip Chand. The latter fell to the ground, and died while being carried to the police station. The Civil Surgeon reported that there were no external marks of injury, but that there was rupture of the spleen, which was much enlarged and much diseased, and that in such case it might be ruptured by a very slight degree of violence. The lower Court (a Hindu magistrate), who tried the accused, sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for a year, his order being upheld in appeal by the Sessions Judge (a Mahomedan). The High Court in revision remarked: "It appears that this punishment has been imposed not so much with reference to the intention and conduct of the accused as to the unfortunate result which ensued owing to Dip Chand having a diseased spleen. It is not shown and there is nothing to indicate that the accused or any of them knew that Dip Chand suffered from this. This being so, I am of opinion that the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment is unduly severe. I reduce it to a term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment." We have not heard that his honour has asked for a copy of this judgment."

EVIDENCE has reached Pekin that Captain W. A. Watts Jones, R.E., who was on a mission in Central China prior to the outbreak of the disturbances, has been tortured to death at a place to the westward of Kalgan. Captain Watts Jones joined the Indian Public Works Department in 1892, and a couple of years ago was tansferred to the Burma State Railways, and was well-known in that province having been engaged in work on the Maymyo Railway and on the Shan Hills plateau further east. For the last three seasons he has been engaged in survey work in China on behalf of the Yunnan Company, and discovered a fairly easy route from Kunlon to Yangtse. What his mission to Central China precisely was is not known, but it is understood that it was of a confidential nature and that its nature cannot be divulged. Captain Watts Jones was apparently accompanied by a small party of three Belgian (or Swedish) missionaries who were captured while making their way from Ninghsia to the Yellow River. The missionaries were quickly killed, but Captain Watts Jones "fought like a lion" according to a definite report which has reached a China paper, only however to be cruelly done to death in the end.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, formerly M. P. for Cardiff who has been seriously ill at Metz for some time past, is now almost recovered.

THE Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, LL.D., has intimated his intention of resigning the Headmastership of St. Peter's College, Westminster, better known as Westminster School.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for Lieutenant C. F. Woodstock of the Queensland Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery to be attached to a battery in India, for a course of about three months' instruction.

WHEN Oom Paul first visited this country, he was the object of much concern to his fellow passengers on board the liner from Capetown, many of whom were consumed with curiosity when they noticed his absence from the dinner-table for the first four days out. On inquiry they found that the careful Transvaaler spent the dinner hour on deck, where he eagerly devoured biltong and biscuits. When asked his reason, he testily replied, "I have no money to fool away on expensive eating like you Englishmen." The correspondent who tells the story, and was on board at the time, adds, "You should just have seen the old man trying to make up for lost time when it was explained to him that his passage-money included his meals on board."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SUCCESSFUL BOER RAIDS.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

A party of Boers stopped two train loads of remounts, north of Standerton, and got off with 129 of them.

A patrol interrupted the unloading of the rest.

Another party raided 1,800 head of stock, belonging to burghers, who had surrendered in the vicinity.

DUTCH SYMPATHY WITH MR. KRUGER.

The Dutch Government has informed the British Government that it disavows any responsibility for a letter written by the President of the First Chamber to Mr. Kruger, hoping he would succeed in stopping "the unjust and barbarous war and in assuring the independence of the Republics."

THE TSAR AND MR. KRUGER.

A "Times'" telegram from the Hague says that the Tsar has sent a courteous telegram to Mr. Kruger pleading illness as the reason for not being able to receive him and extinguishing any hope of intervention.

MR. KRUGER AT THE HAGUE.

Queen Wilhelmina received Mr. Kruger in private and has not returned his visit.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 10.

The following casualties are reported:—29th November—1st West Riding Regiment, killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd; severely wounded, Lieutenants Townsend and Oakes; slightly wounded, Captain Ackworth; Medical Staff Corps, severely wounded, Lieutenant O. Challis. 1st December—3rd Norfolk Regiment, slightly wounded, Lieutenant S. Stott. 2nd December—9th Lancers, slightly wounded, Lieutenant Theobald; 17th Lancers, slightly wounded, Captain Warner; 5th Royal Fusiliers severely wounded, Lieutenant Campbell. 3rd December—75th Battery R. F. A., severely wounded, 2nd-Lieutenant Baker; Royal Artillery, died of enteric at Pretoria, Colonel C. A. Chapman; 5th Rifle Brigade, died of enteric, at Pietermaritzburg, Captain Marshall.

RETURN OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

A cablegram from South Africa reports that the s. s. Atlanta left Capetown, on the 5th instant, for India, via Durban, bringing Colonel Lumsden, Captains Taylor, Beresford, Noblett, Rutherford, Dr. Powell and forty-five men of Lumsden's Horse, and is expected to reach Bombay on the 23rd December.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

The Municipalities at the Cape repudiate the attacks made on Sir A. Milner at the Afrikander Congress and express confidence in the Commissioner.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

All the Ministers at Peking with the exception of Sir E. Satow have received instructions from their Governments agreeing to the joint Note proposed at the last meeting and the negotiations are to commence immediately Sir E. Satow is instructed.

Prince Ching says the Emperor is ready to return to Peking.

WINTER AT TAKU.

The harbour at Taku is frozen over.

The India Office has ordered Canadian fur coats and mocassins for the use of the Indian troops in China.

THE YEOMANRY QUESTION.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

Mr. Brodrick has appointed a committee to consider the future organization, training and equipment of the Yeomanry. It includes Lord Harris as president and Lord Dundonald, and will sit immediately.

LORD ROBERTS TO BE MET BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales will meet Lord Roberts on the 3rd January on his arrival in London.

There will be a procession to Saint Paul's Cathedral, where a thanksgiving service will be held.

ARMY REFORM.

General Sir Coleridge Grove, Military Secretary at the War Office, in a speech at Leicester, said a large development of the auxiliaries would be the feature in the army re-organization scheme.

LORD HOPETOUN'S ARRIVAL.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

Lord Hopetoun has arrived at Adelaide.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Queen of England, in replying to the message of the King of Portugal, recognises with the greatest pleasure the cordial and friendly understanding between the two countries.

At a banquet given at Lisbon, on Saturday, the Premier said the Alliance implied the assurance that the rights of both countries would be respected and their dominions maintained.

Sir H. MacDonell, the British Minister, said he hoped the Alliance would ever be maintained.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., to-day.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 10.

The Secretary of State has purchased further half a million sterling worth of silver for coinage into rupees, to pay for which half a million worth of gold was shipped Home by the last mail. This will raise the total additions since last February, to the stock of rupees to over ten and half crores.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 10.

H. E. the Governor this afternoon opened the students' quarters of the Sind College, called the Mitharam Hostel, in the presence of a large gathering. Mr. James, President of the College, read a lengthy address, tracing the history of the building from the commencement.

Remarking on higher education in Sind and the advantage of the College in raising the tone of the provinces, his Excellency, replying, said that so far as his experience went the feeling of self-help or local patriotism was stronger in Sind than in any other part of the Presidency. He regarded the advantage of having quarters in the College not so much from the point of view of discipline but rather the advantage, which living together has in making friends and fostering the esprit de corps. The cry for increased Government aid reached Government from all parts of the Presidency, the President also had referred to a quarter of a lakh being required. If Government could not help it was because they were themselves in financial difficulties, but when better times returned Government would not be oblivious of Karachi's needs. The Governor then presented Mr. Brunton with a testimonial in the shape of three silver bowls and shawls to the contractors.

The Governor then visited the English Constitution Lodge "Evening," where a party was held in his honour. An interesting feature of the entertainment was a weird Katak dance by the Baluchis in the light of an immense bonfire.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 10.

The latest betting on the Viceroy's Cup is:—

3 to 1 against Cherry.
4 to 1 „ Stand Off.
7 to 1 „ Merloolas.
8 to 1 „ Tubal Cain.

THE MAHSUD BLOCKADE.

Prices of food-stuffs in the Mahsud country are reported already to be going up in consequence of the blockade.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

The Duke of Manchester and his bride will visit India shortly.

THE SILVER ROBBERY AT MUNMAR.

CONVICTION OF ACCUSED.

MUNMAR, DEC. 10.

The trial of a Eurasian guard, named Andrews, and two natives charged with the theft of a silver parcel, value Rs. 3,065, from a train during transit from Pachora to Musjid, has just been concluded. Andrews was sentenced to eighteeen months' rigorous imprisonment, and Kondia and Kasiram, the accused natives, to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

GIRGAUM MISSION CHURCH.

SALE OF WORK.

A SALE of work organized on behalf of the funds of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission was opened yesterday afternoon, by Mrs. McArthur, in the Girgaum Girls' High School, in presence of a large number of ladies, including Lady Jenkins. Five schools which are attended by Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans and Hindus, are worked by the society and funds are urgently required for necessary extensions. The objects in need of funds are specially the Khoja Girls' School and Beni-Israelite Girls' School. The former was established in 1888 and is situated in Samuel Street, Dongree. The number on the rolls is 93. The children are Mahomedans.

There were in all eight stalls which were attractively arranged with articles of clothing, crockery, fancy articles for children, embroidery works, &c. There was also a Refreshment Stall and Fine Art Gallery, which contained seventy-eight pictures. The goods were supplied by friends from Home, who are interested in the work in India. The sale was conducted under the supervision of Miss Edge, the Lady Superintendent. Amongst the ladies who have sent articles of work at the sale are Mrs. Candy, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Burns, Miss Dumayne, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Granger, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. Currie and Mr. Douglas Bennett. In the evening a concert was held, in which several ladies took part. The sales will be re-opened this morning and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. it will be reserved for purdah ladies and from 4 to 7 p.m. will be kept open for the public.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. H. C. Hill, Inspector-General of Forests in India, arrived here last week and proceeded to Wassind in order to inspect the forest ranges in inland talukas of the Thana District. Mr. James E. Down, Inspector-General of Police, arrived here from Poona on his annual tour of inspection of the District Police, on Friday last.

Mr. Balkrishna Vaman Kharkar, B. A., Secretary, Chandra Seniya Kayastha Parbhoo Education Society, informed the poor Parbhoos of Thana and other places that he will receive applications from them up to the 31st instant to award scholarships to their successful boys for 1901. Luxuman Yeshvant Rane and two other boys of the local Municipal schools have lately passed the examination for Government scholarships in the Thana District.

At a special meeting of the school committee of the East Indian Association, held on Wednesday last, it was resolved that the amount available for interest from the Prize and School Funds, in all, Rs. 53, will be distributed in the same proportion as last year to the six schools in the Thana District.

Mr. A. G. Wright, M. A., Educational Inspector, Northern Division, inspected the Byramji Jejeebhoy Thana High School, on Tuesday last. He was very much pleased with the gymnastic practice some of the boys made and presented them with Rs 5.

Mr. G. M. Ryan has been placed in charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Central Thana, during the absence of Mr. Vishnoo Mahadeo Tilak on deputation. Rao Saheb Raoji Dinkar Velinkar, Mamlatdar of Thana, has been nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board, Salsette. Mr. Gajanand Appaji Gupte of Thana has successfully passed the Intermediate Arts Examination, held in Bombay, last month. Mr. Edalji D. Jafer, Head Constable of Thana, passed the Police Departmental Examination, held at head-quarters on the 17th September and the following days.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 69 villages (1 more than the previous week during the past week), was as follows: Men 41, women 80 and children 215. The prices of staple food-grains have lately risen in the Thana District.

Mr. R. S. Tipnis, B. A., Sessions Judge of Thana, returned from Kolaba, where he had been to attend the Sessions cases, and held his court here on Wednesday last. Rao Saheb Parasbram Balkrishna Takar, B. A., returned to duty as Head Karkoon at Salsette.

Mr. Vishvanath Bhaskar Chaphekar has been appointed to act as Treasurer in the Huzur Treasury Account Office during the absence of Mr. Vaman Appaji Gupte proceeded on three months' leave. Mr. Sadashiv Vaman Limaye, Head Surveyor of Thana, left for Ratnagiri, where he was transferred last week.

Inspector Dinkar Ganesh lodged a complaint in the Court of Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana last week against a clerk, named Yeshvant Saligram Rane, employed in the Audit Department, G. I. P. Railway, for breach of the Municipal Rules made under the District Municipal Act.

Five births (one male and four females) and twenty-one deaths (including one from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. Eighteen deaths (including five from plague) were recorded in the Municipal District of Coorla during the same period.

The cultivators in Salsette are now at rest and happy, having gathered and stored up the longed-for crop, its failure last year having disheartened many of the poor class. Some have taken to the cultivation of vegetables.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE DECLINE OF THE RUGBY UNION.

HUNTING NOTES.

THE WEEK'S FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, NOV. 23.

THE poor attendance at Fallowfield on Saturday afternoon showed that the Lancashire Football Club has started none too soon to preserve the vital spark of Lancashire interest in the Rugby Union game from absolute extinction. The club is trying to rejuvenate itself, and at the same time to provide a permanent following for Rugby Unionism in the stronghold of Northern Unionism by creating what it has not hitherto possessed— an individual membership. For so exceptional a fixture as the Lancashire and Yorkshire match the gate did not number more than 600 or 700, and these, scattered around the large Fallowfield enclosure, appeared a mere handful of people. It was only necessary to recall that huge gathering of 18,000 people at Rochdale the other day, when the Northern Union teams of Lancashire and Yorkshire faced each other to emphasise how complete has been the transfer of popular liking from the old game, as played by the amateur, to its newer development, as played by the professional. It was a poor exhibition of the Rugby Union game, well summed up by the description of prominent Lancashire official as "a slovenly display." The ground seemed to be against both sides, for the grass was long and slippery, and fielding the ball appeared to be a task of almost impossible achievement. The best feature of the play on both sides was undoubtedly the tackling. That was always well and effectively done. It is impossible to proceed much further in the commendatory vein. The cleverest individual effort was Sherwood's interception of the ball when he obtained his try; but while making full acknowledgment of this incident, the try obtained by Cookson was quite as creditably obtained, although under different circumstances, and Nicholson's kick, on which so much depended, was an achievement of which he might well be proud. But the game generally was loose, and attempts at combination were failures. Neither team did itself justice, and everybody agreed that a draw was a very satisfactory result of the match if only because neither team deserved to win. The record of Lancashire and Yorkshire matches since 1870 gives Yorkshire 13 wins, and Lancashire nine. Saturday's was the ninth draw. Lancashire won the match played at Manchester in 1898 by three tries to one try, but for the luxury of victory the county had then been waiting for eight years.

The utmost regret was aroused in hunting circles when it became known that Captain Burns-Hartopp, Master of the Quorn, had met with a dangerous accident. It was on Tuesday; a fox had been halloa'd away, and hounds had only traversed a few fields when Captain Burns-Hartopp, who is noted as a bold and resolute rider, put his horse at a stiff post and rail fence. The animal struck it heavily, turned a complete somersault, and rolled over on its rider, crushing him and inflicting very serious internal injuries. Captain Burns-Hartopp, however, is progressing satisfactorily, although of course his condition is serious. He assumed charge of the Quorn Foxhounds two seasons ago, on the retirement of Lord Lonsdale, and has proved himself a most capable master, not only in the way of showing sport but in controlling the huge fields which assemble at the meets of this popular pack. He has also won the esteem of the farmers, and is much liked by the members of the hunt.

Followers of the South Cheshire were in luck on Friday, when a right good fox furnished them with a first-rate run. Brindley Lea was the fixture and Bath Wood the first draw. A fox was at home, and a short gallop resulted in his being marked to ground. This was a propitious start. From Chesterton Wood the hounds got away on good terms with a fox which leaving Cholmondeley on the left, circled round to Ash House. Then this stout customer set his mask straight for a fine line of country—grass fields and negotiable fences,—and, running in beautiful style, hounds pressed him hard. In Cholmondeley Park they broke from scent to view, and pulled down their fox right in front of the Castle at the end of a brilliant run that lasted one hour and a half.

Pytchley Wednesdays are famous, and justly so, since the scene of operations is unsurpassed by any part of the Shire. It was the first big crowd of the season that foregathered at Yelvertoft a week ago, and the minority who rode to hounds were treated to sport of the very best. It started with a fox found near the trysting-place, and for twenty minutes the little ladies of the Pytchley were travelling at a pace that puzzled the best men—and there were ladies in the van also—to keep on terms. To ground in a drain was the upshot, and then from Elkington cover there were thirty minutes of fast going over the grass, which had a similar ending. These two runs alone were sufficient to redeem the day, but better was in store. From Winwick Warren to West Waddon, where they lost all trace of their fox, hounds ran in their best style, and those who are acquainted with the broad pastures and big fences of that line of country will know that a good horse and a stout heart were needed to see the finish. The time was just under half an hour, and not more than a dozen lived with hounds throughtout.

Two of the League clubs in the First Division took holiday on Saturday. Notts Forest, still leaders in the League competition—and now in a better position than ever, thanks to Newcastle United failing to win their Aston Villa match—had a friendly engagement with Gainsborough Trinity, and they disposed of the Second Division team comfortably by four goals to two. Bolton Wanderers had a trip to Belfast to play a friendly match with the Distillery team. The Wanderers have not been making such headway lately as could be wished and an experiment calculated to strengthen the forward line was tried at Belfast. It answered fairly well if the score is a true index, for the Wanderers won by six goals to one. But as to how nearly the play of the Distillery team approximated to First Division football one can only form a general opinion. In the more serious matches of the afternoon there were, next to Sunderland's smashing defeat of Stoke, two four goals to nothing victories. One of them was secured by Manchester at Deepdale. The other big scoring match was at Derby, where Blackburn Rovers were the victims. Two of the four goals were scored by the undeniable Bloomer, who has fifteen of the County's total of twenty-seven goals to his credit. There is much to be said, however, in excuse for the Blackburn team on Saturday. Whittaker, their goalkeeper, was very unwell, and did not turn out after the interval. Against ten men Derby County only scored once.

At Birmingham Newcastle United lost one of their little distinctions of the season. For the first time they were in arrear at the interval, but they managed afterwards to draw level and to go home with one point to their credit. The Villa played rather better than in their last half dozen matches. There was more go in the work of the forwards, and if they had had a less skilful goalkeeper than young Kingsley to baffle them they might have taken an easy victory. George, the Villa goalkeeper, gave the visitors their first goal by leaving his place. Three or four times this season he has ventured out with similar disastrous consequences, and he does not seem to profit by the experience. In the remaining matches the home team in each case was victorious. Sheffield United were at Wolverhampton, where the usual order of things was quite reversed and the Wanderers enjoyed a three goals to nothing victory. All the scoring was done in the second half, but the giant Foulkes had a tremendous amount of work in the mouth of goal all through the game. Bury went to Nottingham and met a reorganised County team, which beat them by a single goal. There were only ten men on the Notts side for a great portion of the second half, but an excellent defence was made to the Cupholders' attacks. The County men can hardly be said to play with much style, but they make up for this deficiency by dash and energy. Everton received a visit from West Bromwich Albion, and only held their own by a single goal. The Albion team is devoting much attention to training, and, like Aston Villa, is showing faith in the virtues of Droitwich brine baths. This all comes of the success attending the removal to the new ground, the gates at which have already exceeded last year's full aggregate for Stoney Lane. Sheffield Wednesday profited by Liverpool's astonishing weakness when playing away from home. Liverpool owe their position in the League table entirely to their prowess at home, for they have been well-nigh invulnerable at Anfield, the slip against Sunderland alone marring their record. Away they have lost as many matches as they have won, and this reputation they maintained at Owlerton. By brisk play Wednesday got the lead and kept it all through.

Do League teams try in friendly matches? This is the all-absorbing topic in 'Varsity "footer" circles just now. It is really an old bone of contention, revived generally by recent events. Since one's last, Oxford have drawn with the "Saints" (nothing scored)," while Cambridge have fallen to the "Spurs" (1 goal to 6) and thrashed the "Throstles" (6 goals to 2). A certain London critic promptly poohpoohed the latter victory, and permitted veiled hints of what the "Throstles" could have done "had they so minded." This naturally gave offence to the 'Varsity men, and small wonder. Those who witnessed the Cantab v. "Throstles" match will testify that from start to finish the Light Blues held the whip hand. The same critic summed up the Oxford v. "Saints" tussle thusly;—"After a fluctuating sort of a game, the Dark Blues made a draw of it" "on sufferance." Here, again, spectators of this fray must acknowledge that the Oxonians were unlucky not to have repeated their 1899 victory. Even the "Saints" themselves paid tribute to the grand defence and all-round combination of Blackburn and confreres. It is difficult to believe that League teams prostitute their talents in such fashion. Of recent years 'Varsity teams have wisely seen the advantage, educationally, of antagonising such, and more League matches are added every season. The effect on Light and Dark Blues' play has been both instant and wonderful. Moreover, the said matches have sufficed to prove to 'Varsity men that (a) League exponents are not necessarily "outsiders," and (b) that professionalism is not the evil (sic) they had been led by the uninitiated to believe. They now recognise, with "G.O" Oakley, Fry, Wreford-Brown,, etc., that League players can be jolly good fellows, both on and off the field. If, however, there is any truth in the above critic's contention, they have a distinct grievance. 'Varsity players play for all they are worth every time, and expect their antagonists to do the same. It would be foolish policy and worse judgment for professionals to fool in the direction named; but do they? Some authoritative statement "yea" or "nay" would be most acceptable just now. Perhaps our esteemed chief the President of the League, would enlighten us?

By the way, Mr. Fry's suggestion that the 'Varsity Association teams should again enter for the English Cup may obtain after all. It was emphasised in a very sensible article by "Old Blue" in a contemporary, who makes out a strong case for such procedure. Briefly put, his arguments are (1) an immense stimulus to football would ensue; (2) it would only mean a case of history repeating itself; and (3) the 'Varsities ought to now rise to higher things. He thinks the main objection would be the fear of early defeat by a second-class team, which would cast a depressing influence upon 'Varsity football. This is the merest trifle—from a "footer" point of view. Are Oxonians and Cantabs illiberal worshippers of success only? Besides, they are quite able to hold their own with most teams nowadays; hence there is little fear of "disgrace" if they again enter for the English Cup.

The Dark Blue Rugby fifteeen continue to "pile it up mountainous," as little Dr. Bouncer would remark. This is truly refreshing, as, despite all sorts of adverse comments, they have always insisted they would develop into a rattling combination. Since "Captain" Swanston has strengthened his forwards and reconstructed his three-quarter line they have improved out of all knowledge. Victories over Moseley, Richmond, Blackheath, Monkstown, and the Harlequins have followed in quick succession. Per contra, the Cantab fifteen have experienced a far rockier time. They only just beat Northampton—and a Northampton correspondent still swears the last Cantab try ought not to have been allowed—and went under to Monkstown (8 points to 10) last Monday. This has caused excitement over the probable issue at Queen's Club on December 12th to reach almost fever heat. Up to date the respective records read thus:—

	P	W	L	Points For	Points Agst
Oxford	7	6	1	125	25
Cambridge	6	5	1	109	21

It must be remembered that the Cantabs have been without their captain lately, which makes all the difference! Another thing, the hour for final tip is, happily, not yet. So equally are the teams matched on current form that one must await Bismarck's "further fluctuation of events" are going in for serious critical chat. One feature of their play this season deserves special mention, i.e., the marvellous place-kicking of Rogers (Oxford) and Sagar (Cambridge). The Oxonian has converted 16 consecutive tries for the Dark Blues and the Cantab seven. Such teams as Cardiff, Newport, West of Scotland, Edinburgh Academicals, etc. are now to be met hence very shortly real criticism will be possible.

THE MARTYRED MISSIONARIES.

A MISSIONARY correspondent who has carefully watched the prosecution of mission workers in China writes from Shanghai, under date November 15, as follows:—

Sir,—I enclose the list of those who have laid down their lives in connection with the Missions named. I have tried to make it correct to date, and for that purpose have added the 12 Swedes reported as burned to death in Mongolia, and also Mrs. Glover, who has died in Shanghai from injuries received in the interior, also Vera Green, daughter of Mr. C. H. Green (now down with typhoid at Tientsin). A missionary down from North Shansi confirms to me the news of the death of the 12 Swedes just referred to.

Dr. J. W. Hewitt has given an account of his wanderings and subsequent two months' imprisonment. He has suffered much and among other things had a fall of 20 feet from a cliff, which, however, did not injure him seriously. The imprisonment was an act of humanity to save him from the clamouring mob. A prisoner whom he gave some of his food to, read the Bible to and wrote tracts for, repaid the kindness by strongly dissuading him from taking the Taiyuanfu route to the coast. He says there is a great readiness for the Gospel in Honan, and he found even the Ta Lao Yies (Magistrates) ready to listen to the Gospel. Tun Liu Hsien is the name of the city Dr Hewitt was imprisoned in. I need not say that the enclosed list does not include the martyrs among the R. C. Missionaries, which, I fear, would nearly double the number of deaths.

The total of those who have laid down their lives includes the following:—

	Adults.	Children.
China Inland Mission	63	16
A. B. C. G. M.	13	5
English Baptist	12	3
Shouyang Mission	10	2
American Presbyterian	5	3
S. P. G.	3	
B. and F. B. Society	2	3
Unconnected	2	
Alliance, Swedish	9	6
Swedish Mongolian	3	1
Scandinavian China Alliance	6	
Total	129	39

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following appointments have been made:—

19th Punjab Infantry.—Captain Herbert from the 22nd Punjab Infantry to be 2nd-in-Command.

24th Punjab Infantry.—Captain Lindesay to be 2nd-in-Command, and to remain second, Major Climo to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem.

26th Punjab Infantry—Major Garpendale from the 21st Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Commandant.

27th Madras Infantary.—Lieutenant Walker from the 3rd Madras Lancers, and 2nd Lieutenant Mouat from the 2nd Madras Lancers, to be Double Company Officers.

6th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Butler to be Commandant.

It has been ruled that appointments inferior to those carrying the rank of Colonel should not be made from among officers outside the Commands, except in special cases; also that the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding will appoint all Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-Generals and Quarter-Master-Generals on the Staff of their Commands, and all Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-Generals of Districts under their orders. If no officer in the Command is qualified an officer from other Command will be appointed under the order of the Commander-in Chief.

CALLING ON SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sunday calling is a grand institution and calling on Sundays is now an established fact. That is to say for me, at all events. Yesterday, I set forth on experiment-bent and this was my luck—I found five people out of seven at home and I only saw four boxes on both hills and the Merewether-road flats, which have now to be taken into consideration. I dropped a card on Mrs. A. and was "salaamed," though I didn't expect it. I put in precisely ten minutes by the clock and fled. She was "so pleased" I had called. He was too, and said he hoped to see me again soon. I called on Mrs. B.; result: "Nai hai," though she was. I saw her. Mrs. C. greeted me smilingly, because she regarded me as a hero, and Mr. C. asked me to tiffin at the Club to-morrow. Mrs. D. did not seem quite pleased as she was nursing a sick poodle. Mrs. E. pressed me to stay to lunch, but I had had late breakfast, and was not hungry. Mrs. F. would take no excuse, so I shot my seventh couple on the other side of the compound, and receiving what I anticipated I went back, and had lunch (for there are many people who still eat three meals a day on Sundays)—a nice lobster salad and other little delicacies and then I taught her how to toboggan downstairs on a tea-tray. He caught the tray as it came down. Then I stayed tea and drove home, happy, with an invitation for another Sunday besides, and one on the spot to dinner Tuesday week. Sunday calling is ripping—if you end up at the right house. I am not going to give away anything. My advice: Try it! Two other fellows did. Ask them.—Yours, &c.,

A CONVERT.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Johnstone's letter on the question of Sunday calling has raised quite a storm in a tea cup and the "Lady of Quality" in her indignation at such an atrocious suggestion quite forgot that high degree of superlative fineness, which was indicated by her "nom de plume," till you, Sir, reminded her, by an editorial remark to her last contribution, that she had gone beyond the mark. This is certainly not a topic for losing one's temper over. If it be decided that Sunday calling shall prevail in Bombay it will. All that Mr. Johnstone called for was suggestions and if those suggestions cannot be given good-humouredly, why it is time that the "Lady of Quality" should be dropped like a hot potato. Personally I do not think Sunday calling should be encouraged. It is a day of rest and should be observed as such.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 10.

M.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"One Bothered Woman" is indeed to be pitied. There was once a lady who lived not far away. And when she went to call she invariably made a point of saying "Thursdays" immediately after saying "Good-bye." Every other day the box was out. So if the bothered one would do likewise one need not be kept waiting at her door while she calls "boy." Bells are cheap enough in these days. Sun-heads, says she! You would get a sun-head, fatigue, tempers lost on a Sunday as quickly as on a Friday, for does not the hymn we sang yesterday tell us it is the brightest of the seven? Two youths stopped at my gate yesterday and duly found my box, where they will always find it.—Yours, &c.,

A LADY OF QUALITY.

P. S.—Your remarks of Saturday were quite uncalled for to say the least.—A. L. Q.

AN AUSTRALIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

SENSATIONAL CASE.

THE divorce suit in which the well known cricketer, Arthur Conyngham, is seeking a dissolution of marriage with Alice Standford Conyngham, on the ground of her alleged adultery with the Very Reverend Denis Francis O'Haran, the alleged adultery having been committed at and in the vicinity of St. Mary's Cathedral, was referred to in the Sydney Full Court. It came up on an application for a rule calling upon Charles J. Haynes, proprietor and publisher of the "Newsletter," to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against him for contempt of court. The ground of application was that Haynes had commented on a divorce suit that was pending. The article in question, after stating the position held by the correspondent, says:—"Rumour states that every possible effort is being made to settle the matter out of court, and that the £5,000 claimed by plaintiff as damages have been offered to him in full."

The affidavit of the applicant, Denis Francis O'Haran, of Sydney, clerk in holy orders, stated that he was the co-respondent in a certain divorce suit instituted by one Arthur Conyngham, against his wife, Alice Standford Conyngham, and was the person referred to in the copy of the "Newsletter" of Saturday last. He denied absolutely that he or anyone on his behalf at any time offered to pay £5,000 or any other sum to petitioner or any person for him to settle the suit out of court. He submitted that the remarks and statements contained in the "Newsletter" were calculated to interfere with the due course of justice and were intended to prejudice the public against him in the suit. The hearing of the suit was fixed for 3rd December next, before a special jury of 12, and he submitted to the court that the remarks and statements referred to were calculated to influence or prejudice those who might possibly be summoned to attend as jurors on that day. The affidavit of Thomas Michael Slattery was to the effect that he was solicitor for the said Denis Francis O'Haran in the divorce suit, and the said O'Haran was the person referred to in the copy of the "Newsletter" of Saturday last. Deponent denied absolutely that he ever received any instructions on behalf of D. F. O'Haran or from anyone on his behalf to settle the said suit out of court by payment of £5,000 or any other sum. Since the commencement of proceedings he had been preparing for the hearing of the suit on 3rd December, and at no time had there been even a suggestion respecting any settlement of the suit.

Mr. Want, Q.C., who appeared in support of the application, said in answer to the statement in the article complained of, that the instructions which Mr. Slattery had received from Dr. O'Haran were that the matter should receive the widest publicity in the light of an inquiry in open court. Their Honors granted a rule calling upon Charles J. Haynes to show cause, and made it returnable on Friday next.

A sensational development in connection with this suit occurred this afternoon, when Ernest Abigail, solicitor for petitioner, who had been arrested an hour previously, was charged at the water police court, on an information laid by Denis Francis O'Haran, with endeavouring to persuade one Thomas Coogan to make a false statement on oath. Mr. J. H. Want, Q.C. instructed by Mr. T. M. Slattery, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. A. Moss for the defence. Mr. Moss applied for a remand, and affirmed that the prosecution was nothing more or less than an attempt to use the criminal law to burke the civil law.

Defendant: Merely a Romish plot, your Worship.

Mr. Want opposed the remand, and said that this action had been taken in order to put a stop to this sort of thing altogether. The course he suggested was that his Worship should hear part of the evidence, and he would then know what bail to grant. He had not the slightest objection to bail being granted, but he pressed his Worship to hear the principal witnesses before doing so. With regard to these proceedings being an attempt to interfere with a civil matter, there was not the remotest idea of such a course being followed when the information was laid.

Mr. Moss pointed out that his client had only been arrested at 1 o'clock and brought straight to the station. Counsel had therefore had no opportunity of being instructed. It was a most monstrous charge, and had only been made for one object, which was to prejudice the other proceedings. When his Worship considered the tainted source from which the case arose.—

Mr. Isaacs, S.M., said there was no need to go into these outside matters. He was only dealing with the case as he would with any other case of a similar kind.

Mr. Moss: But the man who is at the bottom of this charge, your Worship, is a scoundrel and a blackmailer, and my client wishes to get evidence to show that such is the case.

Mr. Want: That is why you went to him then.

Mr. Moss: No, that is why you sent him to us.

The case was adjourned until Monday at 11 a.m. Bail was fixed at defendant's surety of £100, and two in £50 each or one in £100.—*Age* (Nov. 21.)

THE Admiralty has accepted South Wales tenders for the supply of about 350,000 tons of beststeam coal, to be delivered in monthly instalments, commencing on January 1st and terminating on December 31st 1901. The authorities rejected all tenders above 21s. per ton net.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

INCREASED MORTALITY DUE TO WATER LOGGED SOIL.

DR. CAYLEY, Divisional Heath Officer in the course of his report for the quarter ended 30th September states:—

The largest increase of mortality, has been in respiratory diseases. This increase in the deaths from respiratory diseases, as compared with the mortality in the corresponding period of last year, can in part be accounted for by the continuance of the rains this year—the constant wetting and crowding that takes place in the houses during the rains must tend to increase this mortality. This, combined with the lowered vitality in the people from insufficient food, has certainly been one of the causes of the increased mortality amongst old people and young children from bronchitis. The cholera epidemic, which lasted for about 5 months, was accompanied, as is always the case, by a large increase in the number of deaths from diarrhœa. The increase in the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery over the corresponding quarter of last year was 1,262. These figures are so large that there seems but little doubt that the mortality from diarrhœa has increased independently of the cholera epidemic. Epidemic diarrhœa is a disease which is very dependent both on temperature and moisture, and it seems probable that the increase in the deaths from diarrhœa has been due to further saturation by the rains of a soil which is already overloaded with a polluted sub-soil water. The rains caused a general rise in the sub-soil water and a forcing of damp-infected ground air into the houses. That such conditions are followed by epidemics of diarrhœa has been shown by Pettenkoffer. That the sub-soil water of Bombay is intensely polluted is shown by the analyses of the water from the wells. These shallow wells are supplied with water from the sub-soil water, and they practically all show how saturated with organic matter the sub-soil and the sub-soil water are. When the level of the sub-soil water rises, the air in the upper layers of the soil is forced into the houses, and when this comes from an organically and sewage-contaminated soil it is always unhealthy in the extreme, and besides lowering the general vitality may give rise to severe epidemics of diarrhœa.

I think this cause has a great deal to do with the general unhealthiness of Bombay, and to it may be largely put down the increases in the mortality from diseases of all descriptions. It would account for the otherwise-unaccountable increase in the mortality from puerperal fever and also for the generally-accepted fact that during the rains wounds are less likely to heal rapidly and without suppurating than during other seasons.

Perhaps the most serious figures in the above list is the increase in the number of deaths from phthisis. There has been an increase of 335 over the figures for the corresponding quarter of last year and an increase of 1083 over the figures for the corresponding quarter in 1895.

Phthisis is an infectious disease, and is passed on from person to person by infection through the sputum. There are, however, many causes which favour the spread of the disease. One of the most potent factors in the spread is overcrowding. The overcrowding of rooms is one of the most serious problems to be dealt with in Bombay. It is not only a question of the overcrowding of people in rooms, but also of overcrowding of buildings. In many parts of Bombay the houses are closely surrounded on three sides and in some cases on all four sides by buildings, only separated from each other by narrow gullies. The rooms in these buildings are often so dark that it is necessary to have a light burning all day, which still further vitiates the air and aggravates the unhealthiness. Such rooms are devoid of ventilation, the only air that gains access to them being the foul, stagnant air of gullies into which privies directly open. In addition to this there is the foul air forced up from the ground by the rising sub-soil water. This air is saturated with moisture, as the ground under and round the houses is kept in constant state of saturation by water-taps left running. It is only necessary to enter almost any house in the City to find the water-taps running full-bore and the water soaking into the ground. As a result the foundations of the houses are kept constantly damp, and the ground air is also kept constantly damp.

The millions of gallons of water that are daily poured into Bombay must raise the height of the sub-soil water, which falls again when the smaller amounts of water are used at night. This will cause a constant rise and fall of the sub-soil water with a consequent forcing out of the ground air saturated with moisture into the houses. The conditions that have been described above of dark ill ventilated rooms which the sun's light never reaches, a rising of damp-tainted sub-soil air into the rooms, and combined with this overcrowding of the people in the rooms and overcrowding of the buildings, produce in an aggravated form all the factors which favour the spread of phthisis, and until these conditions are remedied phthisis will continue to spread.

To lessen the death-rate of phthisis coincidently of all other diseases the enormous quantity of water that at present floods Bombay must be lessened and means taken to carry off the water at once by drains and to prevent it soaking into the ground round and under the foundations of the houses.

Further, to open out the houses so that all rooms which are used as living rooms abut on an open space of a sufficient width to allow of the sun's rays, or at any rate of a bright light reaching the room. When one considers the large number of rooms in all parts of B ward at any rate in which it is necessary to have a light burning all day, the importance of this will be realized. Also when one has once experienced how offensive the air of the average gully is, it seems appalling that any room should be solely dependant for its ventilation on the air from a gully—air which is saturated with foul gases from privies and decomposing matters thrown into the gullies.

When the soil was comparatively dry, the dark, ill-ventilated rooms and the overcrowding of buildings, shutting out light and air from each other, did not so seriously affect the health of the community. Now that damp ground air, containing not only moisture, but also deleterious gases and emanations from the polluted soil and sub-soil water, has been added to the above conditions in the houses, the most favourable breeding-ground for disease germs of all kinds has been produced with a consequent steady rise in the mortality from diseases like phthisis, respiratory diseases, diarrhœa, etc.

As was laid down so strongly by the Plague Commission, desiccation of the plague bacilli was the object to be aimed at in order to destroy the bacilli; so desiccation in the same way is necessary to destroy disease germs of all kinds, and this is impossible when the soil, the foundations of the houses, and the air in the houses is kept constantly damp by the millions of gallons of water that are daily introduced into the most crowded parts of Bombay. The first step to be taken to check this steady rise in mortality must be to regulate and diminish the excessive influx of water into Bombay. When this is done, the improvements effected in the individual houses, the completion of the house-connections, and the other sanitary improvements which are being carried out, will have full effect in improving the health of the City.

Dr. W. Venis No. 3 Division writing in regard to malaria says:—In certain of the larger Indian towns where a pure water-supply has been introduced, the general improvement in the public health that was anticipated has not occurred and the death-rate has not been reduced. It has been sought to explain this by the fact that in these towns, provision not having been made for proper surface drainage, the waste water from the stand pipes has stagnated and formed pools and puddles which afford favourable breeding grounds for the malarial mosquito. Although, therefore, the introduction of a pure water supply has diminished the death-rate from cholera and filth diseases, this decrease has been more than counter balanced by an increase in the number of deaths from malarial fever. This explanation may appear somewhat far-fetched, and it is certainly based upon data which are unreliable, since the vital statistics of Indian towns, so far as they relate to causes of death, are quite untrustworthy. I must admit, however, that I have frequently found the larvæ of Anopheles in the puddles and runnels formed by the waste water from standpipes in undrained sections such as Chinchpokli, Ghorupdeo and Madanpura. In Kamathipura, on the other hand, where there is now an efficient system of surface drainage, I have never succeeded in finding the larvæ in the waste water flowing away from the areas under the taps. This is not surprising, seeing that the water rapidly runs off by the surface channels, and that, as is now well known, Anopheles cannot breed in water flowing with a velocity of a little over a mile an hour.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	3	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	1	15
Total	13	6	112
Total plague deaths to date	80,395	66,463	
Same date last year	30	31	190

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

ATTEMPT TO SECURE A MILL AGENCY.

RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAJ AND ANOTHER *vs.* SHAMRAO PANDURANG AND OTHERS.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Russell delivered on the 31st August, 1899.

Mr. Justice Russell, in disposing of the suit in the court below, said that in September, 1895, the plaintiffs entered into a partnership agreement with some of the defendants for the purpose of securing and carrying on the Agency of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited. Under the agreement the share of Nensey Kairaj and Co., the plaintiffs, was to be 8 annas, Waghjee Cooverjee, 2 annas, Shamrao Pandurang, 4 annas, and of Rutton Chand Vanmalee and Co., 2 annas. In pursuance of the agreement, and for the purpose of the partnership, with the consent and approval of the other partners, the plaintiffs purchased 122 shares of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company and obtained the share certificates and blank transfers for the same executed by the sellers of the shares. The directors of the Bombay National refused to pass the transfers for the shares, and the plaintiffs were therefore unable to get the transferees registered as shareholders, and thus acquire votes which would secure the agency of the company for the partnership. Plaintiffs therefore desired that the partnership should be wound up. Mr. Justice Russell was of opinion that such an agreement should not be enforced by the court; and the suit was dismissed with costs.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said this suit arose out of a joint venture planned with a view to obtaining the control of voting power in the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, so as to secure its agency. There were negotiations to this end between the parties in the month of August 1895, and they had by the 20th August assumed so definite a shape, as that the plaintiff should, on that day, have written to Shamrao Pandurang, one of the original defendants, who had died in the course of the suit, stating that he had purchased twenty-five shares in the Company "in our partnership". Plaintiff purchased and paid for 122 shares in the Company, and had brought this suit to recover from his co-adventurers their proper contribution. Mr. Justice Russell decided the issues in the plaintiffs' favour, but he ultimately dismissed it on the ground that the agreement was void as offending public policy. Their lordships dealt with this point and decided that, in their opinion, the partnership agreement was not void. What their lordships had to determine was whether the conduct of the plaintiff in purchasing shares was so negligent as to deprive him of his ordinary rights against his co-partners. The negligence ascribed to the plaintiff was that he paid for the shares without first taking sufficient precautions to ensure that their transfer would be registered, or that the purchase money in the event of non-registration should be returned. Plaintiff's duty was to purchase shares in the Company, and it was clear that for that purpose, it was incumbent on him to pay for them at some time or other. No doubt he paid the purchase money before the transfer was registered, or he had obtained from the directors any assurance that they would be registered. As against the vendors, the transfers of the shares were complete; it was only the directors refusal that interfered with the transfer. This refusal was never anticipated by any of the partners, and it was conceded it was simply due to the directors having got knowledge, or at any rate some suspicion, of the partners' scheme. How then could it be said that the plaintiff had been guilty of such negligence as to disentitle him to the relief he sought, when it was seen that the completion of the transfer was frustrated by an event that nobody ever contemplated, and that the plaintiff in paying when he did, was acting in accordance with the commercial usage of one of the biggest markets in the world? Apart from anything else, the learned Chief Justice said he should be prepared in this case to hold that the plaintiff had not been guilty of negligence. As a matter of fact, the parties knew perfectly well what was being done; and yet until this suit, no objection was taken on the ground of non-registration. If this be so, then, in his lordship's opinion, they must be taken to have sanctioned what was done. The result was that, in his lordship's opinion, the plaintiff was entitled to the relief he sought. There will be a declaration of dissolution and a decree for the several amounts mentioned in the seventh para of the plaint, with costs of the appeal and in the court below. The decree will contain an undertaking by the plaintiff with a view to securing to the defendants their proportionate shares.

THE HISTORY PAPER,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with great interest, not without surprise, the correspondence of "A Candidate," who grossly exaggerates the difficulty of the History Paper. I know the cause of the candidates' inability to answer questions like No. 6. I mean the neglect to read a part of their elementary text-book, David Sinclair's History of India, which is used in all the high schools of Bombay, and, I think, of the Bombay Presidency.

Hardly any of these candidates reads the first fifty pages of this book, because very seldom questions are set from this portion. But as the candidates have to study "Sinclair's History of India" the examiners are perfectly justified in putting any question from any page of this book, and it is absolutely the candidates' fault, if they neglect this section of the book. If the examiners did not for some years past set questions from these pages, it was due more to their kindness than to any agreement expressed or implied between examiners and examinees that such questions should not be set in the examination. I refer the reader to page 23 of Sinclair's History, where he will find the question (objected to by "A Candidate" as "vexatious and ridiculous") disposed of in not more than fifteen lines. I fail to see any necessity for the "poor" candidates to be 'well-versed in the subtle and philosophical tenets of Buddhism as well as the theological dogmas, &c., &c.," in order to be able to solve this very simple question in a very simple way as Mr. Sinclair does in his excellent treatise. Every one will see, on reading the question, that neither Buddha's tenets nor theological dogmas are demanded of the candidates. I think such simple questions should be more welcome to the students than such formidable ones as the mention of the campaigns of the 2nd and 3rd Mahratta Wars or the articles of the Treaties of Deogaon and Sirji Anjengaon, which my friend, "A Candidate" will probably put within the category of reasonable questions.

I should advise my friends to study history systematically with a view to knowing history, and not to passing the examination. If history is studied well the passing of the test follows as a matter of course. But to neglect certain portions of the texts on the ground of "already asked last year," or "not asked for several years past and therefore not likely to be set this year," and then to blame the just examiners is very unfair on the part of the candidates.

Again, when I read his objection to No. 4, I feel like one reading a rhetorical piece rather than sound logic. George I was ignorant of the English constitution, &c., not because it was incapable of being apprehended by a king like him, but because of the following reasons: He had been an absolute monarch and was therefore embarrassed to find the king's authority limited in England; he was not forced to know these things, because he had not to pass an examination; he loved Hanover more than England. Matriculation students ought to know such things if they want to pass the examination. I can point if called upon, to many a small treatise dealing with question No. 4 satisfactorily. I can not see how these questions "pertain to politics, philosophy of history, criticism, constitutional law and history." What is demanded in this question is facts and nothing more than facts. Nor can I understand why the circumstances connected with the Chippenham election should be mentioned at all in answering this question. How does "A Candidate" know that the examiners expect him to mention these circumstances? The question does not at all include the mention of this election question.

I can not help thinking that such learned expressions and big words are merely introduced in the correspondence to exaggerate the difficulty of the paper and to attract public sympathy unjustly. Important and prominent questions like No. 4 should be known to every student of English History and he who does not know such questions is, in my humble opinion, unfit to pass the Matriculation Examination.—Yours, &c.,

N. R. V.

A PARLIAMENTARY candidate for one of the southern divisions, after most affectionately kissing and praising an assortment of eleven children, and marvelling much at the resemblance they all bore to a matronly lady, who blushed the while, requested with a by-the-by air that she should mention to her husband that Mr. So-and-So had called. "I regret to say," said the lady, "that I have no husband." "But these children, madam? You surely are not a widow?" "I feared you were mistaken, sir, when you first came in. These are not my children; this is an orphan asylum."

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THE GUZERAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

ON Saturday morning a woman, named Bhikhi was examined. She said she held thirty vighas of land in the Ballota village and pays Rs. 60 for assessment every year. In the years before the famine she had been regular in her payments. But in the famine year only two vighas were brought under the plough, and they yielded only three maunds of rice. No payment was made by her that year. One evening on returning to her hut she found that a lock had been fixed to the door by means of a hook, and some paper was stuck on it. There was then no one about the hut. Apparently an attachment had been made during her absence. Some time after she was taken to the Dessai's house, where she saw the avalkarkun, the talati, and other village officers. She was called upon to pay the Government dues. She said she would try and get the money. She borrowed Rs. 5 from her brother, and on her paying the amount she was allowed to open her hut. The floor had been dug up, and some property, including timber planks, a box, and bags, had been removed. The planks had not yet been returned. A few days later the village havildar paid her a visit and bullied her into giving him a maund and-a-half of jowar, the remnant of what her field had yielded that year. He spoke to her of his having advocated her cause when the talati attached her property, and was very importunate in his demands.

Bai Coover, woman, owned thirty vighas of land in the same village and paid Rs. 75 for assessment. Her property was also attached. It included a broken box, a cot, and two or three maunds of jowar. This was all that her hut contained, and as it did not suffice, she was turned out and the hut locked up in the manner already described. Four days later she managed to raise Rs. 20, which having been paid, the hut was opened. She had paid the assessment regularly in former years. She was very poor. She maintained herself during the famine year by the help of her relatives.

Four more witnesses followed. Some of them held pretty large areas of land, but had very small crops in the famine year. They failed to pay their dues either to Government or the private landlords, whose lessees they were. Attachments were made and the produce of their fields carried away and sold in satisfaction of the claims. One of them complained that the floor of his hut was dug up a span deep at the time of the attachment on suspicion that something had been concealed beneath.

The village of Ballota was particularly unfortunate in respect of crops for the last two or three years. Until that time an attachment for recovering land revenue was a very unusual thing, indeed. A villager who tilled forty-five vighas of land, was put to the necessity of sending his mother, sister, and brother to the relief-works to earn the bare necessaries of life, he himself staying behind to look after what crop had been saved. No complaint was made to the Collector or Deputy Collector, nor even to the Mahalkari of the taluka, who visited villages every month. "Why did you not inform me of your hardship when I visited your village; was the question invariably put by the Mabalkari to the rustic witnesses. It was too much for the poor souls to explain the reason why. Only one man was able to retort. "I did not complain to you, because the attachments were made by your sanction. It is no use appealing to you.

Ranchod Kala, formerly patel of Ballota, once accompanied the talatis party to a hut to make attachment. The property having been seized, the children of the defaulting cultivator were turned out of the hut and the door was locked. The children cried piteously. The sight was too painful, and he declared there and then that he would never accompany such a party again. The talati threatened to report him. But he did not care. The talati might report and report, but, he said, he could not shut out children from their home. That was the last time he took part in such proceedings. Maneckial Kisorelal, the talati of Ballota, denied having attached the property of the witnesses. He had been talati of the village for the last year only.

SINGULAR WILL CASE.

A TESTATRIX'S ECCENTRICITIES.

A CURIOUS will case occupied the attention of Justice Walker in the Sydney Probate Court the other day. Application was made for probate of the will of Elizabeth Jenkins, of long Reef, near manly. Against this Philip Jenkins lodged a caveat, alleging that testatrix was not of sound mind when the will was executed. There was also an allegation of undue influence by members of the Salvation Army. The estate is valued by plaintiffs counsel at about £4,000, and by counsel for the caveator, at £100,000. Testatrix bequeated all her real and personal property to the Salvation Army, and the caveator, who is a nephew of the testatrix, deposed that his aunt's mental faculties were weak. Salvation Army people visited her place continually, and held prayers. One night deceased came in and prayed at his bedside that he might die that night if he was not converted. She could not speak of anything but religion. She prayed that people who did not belong to the Salvation Army should be destroyed. All her life she had been suffering from religious mania. She objected to his seeing anyone at her house except members of the Salvation Army and a Mr. Cohen. In making an exception in Cohen's favor she and that the Jews were the chosen people of God. She wanted to force him to belong to the Salvation Army.

Daniel Farrar, who had known the testatrix for 20 years, regarded her as a mad woman. She would refer to herself as and angel, and say she would go straight to heaven. He, with others, had offered testatrix £40,000 for 60 or 70 acres of the reef portion of her estate, and she refused the offer. He valued the property at Narrabreen at £100,000.

Charles Hirsch, a member of the Salvation Army, stated that Miss Jenkins told him General Booth had visited her, and that he was Elisha, and would see the end of the world in the flesh. Witness believed that a Jew, or anyone belonging to the Salvation Army, could get anything they wanted from Miss Jenkins.

Counsel here desired to know the religious views of witness. Did he expect to go to heaven? Witness replied that he hoped to.

Counsel: All Salvationist expect to go there, don't they?

Witness: Yes I suppose so; but I don't know whether I shall meet them all there. (Laughter.) I am certain I will not.

Another witness stated that Miss Jenkins on one occasion told a publican's wife that some night the angel Gabriel, or her guardian angel, would set fire to the hotel with a flaming sword.

The case stands part heard.

THE FAMINE.

WEEKLY RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay	139930	98695	238625
Central Provinces	...	50036	50036
Berar	1643	10733	12376
Total British Provinces ...	141573	159464	301037
Native States.			
Rajputana States	3262	1695	4957
Central India States	284	1806	2090
Hyderabad	2499	3032	5531
Baroda	6306	7929	14235
Bombay Native States... ...	9589	2704	12293
Central Provinces Feudatory States.	246	111	357
Total Native States ...	22186	17277	39463
Grand Total ..	163759	176741	340500

Name of Province.	Present Week Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay	143190	72795	215985*	— 22640
Central Provinces	...	24796	24796	— 25240
Berar	...	4091	4091	— 8285
Total British Provinces ...	143190	101682	244872	— 56165
Native States.				
Rajputana States	3167	1332	4499	— 458
Central India States	...	82	82	— 2008
Hyderabad	2477	1928	4405	— 1126
Baroda	4680	6215	10895	— 3340
Bombay Native States ...	12782	4546	17328†	+ 5035
Central Provinces Feudatory States	165	40	205	— 152
Total Native States ...	23271	14143	37414	— 2049
Grand Total ...	166461	115825	282286	— 58214

* Figures for Ahmednager, Khandesh and Nasik are incomplete.

† Figures for Aundh and Phaltan are incomplete.

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

2ND DAY SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER 1900.

1st Entries closed on Monday at 7 p. m.

The Trial Plate.—Distance 1-2 mile

1 Captain James' b aus g Metallic (aged)
2 Mr J H C's b aus g Fife and Drum
3 Mr S C P's b aus g Planet
4 Mr R Scott's ch aus g Great Scot (5 years)
5 Mr Dignum's b aus g Larrickin (6 years)
6 Mr Ardesir Cursetji's b aus g Cadogan by Cadogan Dam by Liberator 14 1-4
7 Mr Baldrey's b aus m Lola by Forest King 14 1-2 (7 years)

The Arab Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir (6 years).
2 Mr Mathradas Goculdass' g a h Rubdan (aged)
3 H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Chieftain (aged)
4 Mr Jackson's b a h Luc Boy (7 years).

The Deccan Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

1 Mr Mathradas Goculdas' b cb m La Baliff by Baliff—C B mare (4 years)
2 Captain Moore's ch c b g Menelaus (aged)
3 Mr P Bowring's bl cb g Killarney (5 years)
4 Mr Fry's b cb m Lady Newbrook (4 years)
5 Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch cb m Daisy Belle
6 Messrs G K and D D's b cb g Exile II (4 years)

The Christmas Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr Farmer's b cb g Tam Reing, 13-3
2 Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert, 13-3
3 Messrs A M Amer and Cowasji's b a h Oriental, 13-2 1-2
4 Mr S A Waheds b a h Royal Prince, 13-3
5 Mr Mathradas Goculdas' b a h Exchange, 14-0
6 Mr Hajibhoy Visram's b a h Munwar, 13-3 1-4
7 Major Conran's ch a h Scorn, 13-3 3-4
8 Mr Jackson's b a h Luky Boy, 13-3 3-4

The Old Year Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr Farmers ch a h Expert, 13-3.
2 Mr Jaroola bin Talib's, a h Brilliant 13-3.
3 Messrs A. M. Ameer and Cowasji's, b a h Oriental 13-2 1-2.
4 Mr A R Amer's, b a h Sweet William 13-2.
5 Mr S A Wahed's, b a h Advance 13-2 3-4.
6 Mr Fischer's, ch a h Governor 13-2 3-4.
7 Mr Syed Rashid's, g a h Vaher Mahomed, 13-2 3-4.
8 Mr D M's, g a h Buktawar 13-3.
9 Messrs G K and D D's, ch a h Muktar, 13-2.

The Mixed Plate—Distance 1-2 Mile

1 Mr Farmer's b a h Recovery 13-2 1-2
2 Mr A M Amer's b a h Adieu 13-2 1-2
3 Mr Mathradas Goculdas' g a h Grey Fox, 13-2
4 Messrs Mehta and Peroshah's g a h Discount, 13-2 1-2
5 Mr Nusserwangee Dhunjeeshaw's b a h Guardsman 13-2
6 H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Duldul, 13-2 1-2
7 Mr Artin A Essajee's g a h Jupiter, 13-1 3-4
8 Mr Benn's g a h Nubia, 13-2
9 Messrs G K and D D's b ah Pehlwan, II 13-2 1-2

The New Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile

1 Mr Farmer's ch a m Tucker 13-2
2 Captain Moore's ch aus m Golden Girl 13-3 1-4
3 Mr Nazer Beg's bl aus m Investment 14
4 Mr Anandji Nanji's ch aus Grey Fawkes 13-3
5 Mr Hajibhoy Vishram br aus m Nautilus by London-Dam Dutcess 14-1
6 Mr K O S's ch aus m Handmaid 14
7 Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14

Second Entries close on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 7 p m.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy., W.L.T.C.

ROMANTIC CHANCERY SUIT.

£12,000 IN DISPUTE.

MANY a strange and romantic story is told in the Chancery Court, and here is one of them says the "Westminster."

Dr. and Mrs. Hunt lived at Wimbledon, where they owned a considerable estate. Some years later they determined to live at Hastings, and through the agency of a local auctioneer, Mr. W. M. Gilbert, other property was purchased. Business relations led to close friendship, and finally Dr. Hunt gave Mr. Gilbert most of his business, and Mrs. Hunt sent him £1,000 to use to the best advantage. Later on Mr. Gilbert employed a young lady of some charms, Miss Fannie Luck, as his shorthand and typewriting assistant. Still later he engaged to marry this young lady. But within a few months of each other Dr. Hunt and Mr. Gilbert both died, the former in June, and the latter in September, 1898. After Dr. Hunt's death it was found that his will made Mr. Gilbert his executor, the greater part of the property to be administered by him in trust for Mrs. Hunt. When Mr. Gilbert died it was found that while failing to prove Dr. Hunt's will, he had executed one of his own the day before death, leaving practically all his estate to Miss Luck, whom he made sole executrix.

Mrs. Hunt found among her husband's papers what purported to be copies of two deeds. The first which was dated March, 1896, gave his Wimbledon estate to Mr. Gilbert. The second, dated six months later, conveyed the property to Mr. Gilbert by sale for £12,000.

In the Chancery Division last month Mrs. Hunt asked that the deeds be set aside and suggested that the deceased man was induced by Gilbert to sign the documents, being led to believe they were documents relating to the collection of rents; also that the doctor was insane; and further that one of the signatures was a forgery.

A handwriting expert dissented from the last conclusion. On the question of insanity, a Hastings bank manager said Dr. Hunt was so sane that he decided not to sell certain stock because the value was rising. The mortgagees, who have established their claim on he property in another court, opposed, but judgmentt was entered for the plaintiff. Further litigation, consequently, is probable.

THE LEONID METEORS.

ASTRONOMERS have, it seems, shared in the disappointment which the absence of the Leonid shower in the heavens has evoked.

At the office of "Nature" (Macmillan's), to which telegrams from all parts of the country are to be sent if the meteors are reported, an inquiry elicited the barren information that no intelligence has as yet been received.

Dr. Lockyer, with a staff of assistants, a big telescope, and all the latest photographic apparatus, was keeping vigil at the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, until five o'clock on the morning of the 15th November. He reported no meteors, but for the most part there was a cloudy, veiled sky.

Discussing the subject the other day with a representative of the "Westminster," Sir Norman Lockyer observed that the Leonid bunch had evidently "got off the rails," and they must wait patiently until it gets back again. "You, of course," he said, "don't remember the sight—a sight I would not have missed for worlds—that occurred thirty-four years ago. It was so fine that it would repay any man a sleepless night to see it recur. Imagine the whole sky alight with living streams of fire, shooting in all directions."

"Then what has happened, Sir Norman, to keep the display back?"

"We can only presume that that portion of the 'swarm' which the contact of the earth would fiercely separate has temporarily moved out of the orbit—is off the rails—a million miles nearer or farther from the sun—we cannot tell which. These Leonids are as business-like in action as planets, and on other occasions during the present century have shown themselves a year or two after the prescribed time. That 'shooting stars' are about now I am certain. A friend of mine who lives not far from London saw a large quantity, he tells me, last Sunday night."

Sir Norman concluded by remarking that the sun was "out of joint just now"—hotter than usual.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

THE wedding register of the parish church of St Mary-le-bone records that on November 14, 1900 by licence, the marriage was solemnised in that church of William Angus Drogo Montagu, Duke of Manchester, a bachelor, twenty-three years of age, and Helena Zimmerman, spinster, aged twenty-one, daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, Esquire. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the parish, the Rev. Canon Barker; and the witnesses who signed the register were Mr. Cavan Lambart and Miss Effie M. Evans.

The register, of course, makes no mention of the fact that Miss Zimmerman comes from Cincinnati, U.S. The wedding took place so quietly that it was not even entered in the church daybook, and the clerk did not know that it was to take place until half an hour before the time fixed for the ceremony. Canon Barker alone seems to have been taken into the bridegroom's confidence, for he is believed to have interrupted a holiday in the country to come to London at the Duke of Manchester's request. The wedding party consisted of two friends of the Duke—Mr. E. O. Cavan Lambart, and Mr. Phillips, a son of Sir Faudel Phillips—and Miss Zimmerman's two aunts, the Misses Evans, one of whom gave her away. The bride was married in a travelling dress, and after the wedding the Duke and Duchess of Manchester left London for Tanderagee Castle, co. Antrim, whence they will shortly proceed to New York.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S WEDDING.

SOME OF THE ARRANGEMENTS.

IN connection with the approaching marriage of the Queen of Holland the whole Dutch people are taking the deepest interest in the auspicious event, for not only do they regard with affection their Sovereign, the fair daughter of the great House of Orange, but the Prince whom she has honoured with her heart as well as her hand has completely won their approval. Contrary to expectation, the wedding will take place at the Hague, and not at Amsterdam. It is an open secret (says the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent) that the Queen prefers the stately centre of politics and diplomacy to the busy bustling streets of more commercial Amsterdam, for her pleasant recollections of childhood belong rather to the spacious palace in the former town itself, or the charming "House in the Wood" of the famous park.

According to Dutch marriage law, a civil contract is necessary, and this, as at present arranged, will take place in one of the drawing-rooms of the Palace. The Burgomaster of The Hague will attend to receive the signatures of the Royal couple, but this formality will probably be performed in strictest privacy, and in the presence only of the Queen-Mother and the nearest relatives of the bridegroom. Then the Queen, with a brilliant military escort, will go to church for the religious ceremony.

There is absolutely no precedent for the wedding of a reigning Queen of Holland, and the question, therefore, of bridesmaids is one that has to be settled. These generally bear a part in ordinary Dutch marriages, and are chosen from among the near relations and girl friends of the bride. But it is more likely that the "lonely splendour" of the Throne will have to be emphasised, and that Queen Wilhelmina will go to the altar unattended in this way.

At the conclusion of the service the Queen and her Consort will return to the Palace, where the wedding breakfast will be served, and to it all the distinguished Royal and State guests will be invited.

The honeymoon is to last about a fortnight, and will be spent at Het Loo. On its termination Queen Wilhelmina and her husband will return to Amsterdam, where some receptions of officers of State and various dignitaries will be held.

As to the date of the marriage, though the actual day is not yet fixed, it will be either during the last week in January or the first week in February.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SNAKE BATTLE.

AN extraordinary battle between two black snakes took place at Lincoln Park, Chicago, the other day. A mouse was placed in their cage, and both snakes seized it. One succeeded in grasping the mouse by the head and the other the hindquarters. Then the tug of war began. The contest lasted half an hour without advantage upon either side, when the snakes stretched themselves flat upon the floor and began to slowly swallow each his end of the mouse until their noses touched. Finally one succeeded in forcing the mouse farther down his throat, dragging the other snake with it, until its head had disappeared. The watchers informed the keepers of what had happened and the sinuous cannibal was compelled to disgorge both mouse and snake.

A MOOT POINT.

A CURIOUS case which recalls that immortalised by the poet of the twins who when one died the other was buried instead of him has just been brought before one of the courts of Tennessee. The prisoner was tried and convicted for gaming. When asked if he had anything to say he stated that it was not he at all, but his twin brother who was the culprit, and that he was charged in his brother's name. The brother was duly produced before the court and proved to be so absolutely like the prisoner that it was impossible for any but their most intimate friends to distinguish them apart. The court did not settle which was the prisoner and which was not, and the case is actually to be taken to the Supreme Court.

PATERNAL POWER.

THE power with which the father was invested in primitive times is indeed extraordinary. By the laws of the Twelve Tables he could (says "The Humanitarian") sell his children as slaves, or transfer them to another family by adoption. Under the Republic, and still more by certain of the Emperors, this authority was considerably curtailed, but it still survives in a modified form in countries where the Roman law is in force, including France. According to the French "Code Civile," a child is under his father's authority till majority, before which the rights the father exercises over him or her are many and various. In every civilised country reverence for the father has declined from its once exalted position, and is now to be found only in the form of that affection and respect which Nature dictates and the universal human conscience approves.

THE STRANGE PURPLE SPOTS.

"ON a cold wet day in December, seven years ago, I went to my sister's funeral—a sad enough thing in itself—and one that proved serious to me. I will speak of it simply and briefly as I can.

"Through standing about in the cold and wet I took a chill which developed into a violent cold. After a little the cold got better but left me with severe rheumatic pains in my hands and legs. The way these pains came on was peculiar and seemed to puzzle the doctors. First my hands and legs began to swell and got very painful; than spots appeared all over the swollen parts.

"The spots were red at first, then turned purple, then yellow. They came every afternoon, usually between three and four o'clock, and changed colour in the same order. At such times I could not walk across the room without sticks. The swelling and the spots always went away during the night, and in the morning I could get about again. Then again, I would be weak and helpless in the afternoon; that was my state for six weeks.

"The doctors said I was suffering from some kidney trouble, and at last I was obliged to keep to my bed altogether. After being in bed two weeks the doctor sent me to the Dorchester Hospital, where I remained seven weeks—in bed and on a low diet.

"So long as I stayed in bed there were no swellings and no spots, but the first day I was up they returned, and I had to go back to bed. In another fortnight I was able to be up a little each day, the swelling being less than before.

"At the end of seven weeks I came home; and then in addition to the spots and the swelling, had a sharp shooting pain near the heart—especially when I drew a long breath. At times I screamed with the pain.

"All this period I was taking the doctors medicine and growing daily weaker and worse. I could not move, and therefore remained in bed. It was a sad and hopeless condition for a young girl like me. Should I ever get out into the world again? None could say.

"One day my mother asked the doctor if there was any chance of recovery.

"Madam,' said the doctor, 'if I could give your daughter two new kidneys she might have a chance, but you know I cannot do that.'

"On this my friends sent for my father—who was absent—to come and see me before I died. As the doctor had given up sending me medicine my grandfather, Mr. Edmund Daniel, who had used Mother Seigel's Syrup, prevailed with my mother to try that famous remedy in my case.

"My mother did so and in a day or two I was better, and in a week I was able to come down-stairs. The swelling and the spots were entirely gone, and so were the rheumatic pains.

"This was so wonderful and unexpected that I continued taking the Syrup, and when four bottles were exhausted I was wholly free from pain; my breathing was easy, regular, and natural; and I felt as well as ever I did in my life. Since then (seven years) I have never had any return of the illness which threw so much trouble and fear over my girlhood."—Mrs. Harriette Kate Wills, Holly Cottage, Owmoigneetnr. Dorchester, January 3rd, 1900.

The above statement is witnessed, and the facts set forth in it confirmed by Mr. Edmund Daniel, Mrs. Herbert Trevett, of West Stafford, Mrs. Wellman, of Woodsford, and others.

The disease which so distressed the young lady and so strangely mystified her doctors, is known to medical science as "purpura hæmorrhagica," or—in plain English—purple spots on the skin, varying in size from a pin head to a large patch. It consists in a condition of the blood caused usually by torpid liver, and often attended, as in this instance, by acute rheumatism.

In the severe form in which Miss Wills had it (it antidated her marriage) "purpura" is sometimes accompanied by bleeding at the mouth, the nostrils, and into the brain itself. The malady has a strong family likeness to scurvy.

The fundamental cause is no doubt imperfect nutrition due to inactive digestive organs, and the resulting impurity of the blood.

The power of Mother Seigel's Syrup to correct this condition has been again shown in a way to increase—if that were needed—popular confidence in it in cases where even expert treatment is unavailing.

STRANGE TAVERN SIGNS.

THE great variety of the names of inns and taverns must strike even the most casual observer as he passes through the streets of our towns and villages. The origin of many of these is obvious and requires little explanation, but there are some whose meaning is almost if not quite hidden in the dim oblivion of the past.

For example, the "Labour in Vain" inn, which formerly existed in Old Fish-street, with its sign of two women engaged in scrubbing a negro white, an impossible task, would imply that two produce such ale as was to be found at the inn in question would be a "labour in vain."

The "Salutation and Cat" in Newgate-street is explained by a picture hung up in the coffee-room, representing an aged dandy offering a pinch of snuff from a box which forms the top of his wooden cane. This box-knob was known at that period by the name of "cat;" hence the connection of terms apparently so foreign to one another.

The "Catherine Wheel," or "Wheel," as it is often termed, has its origin in the old legend of St. Catherine the Martyr, who, condemned to punishment and death by the bloodthirsty Emperor Maxentius after her conversion to Christianity was tortured with four cutting wheels, in which were iron saws, sharp nails, and knives, which clashed against each other. The Catherine Wheel was also the badge of the Knights of St. Catherine of Sinai, created in 1063, who wore the sign of a half-wheel on their spotless garments.

The "Cat and Fiddle" as a public-house sign has to do with another Catherine, being considered a corruption of the French, Catherine la fidele, the wife of the Tsar Peter the Great of Russia.

The "Moonrakers," in the Borough, another singular title, derived its name from a term at one time applied to inhabitants of Wiltshire. A party of smugglers belonging to that county is said to have been engaged one moonlight night in "raking" their casks of contraband spirits out of a pond in which they had been deposited. Being questioned by the excisemen as to what they were doing, one of the smugglers exclaimed, "Whoy, don't you zee the cheese there?" Then a boy belonging to the party taking the hint, and splashing the water with his rake, called out "Lord, Lord! there be a thousand little cheeses, feyther—rake away, rake away, feyther?" The idea that these simpletons had mistaken the moon for a cheese is said to have so diverted the excisemen that they went away laughing, and thus the smugglers' kegs were left in safety for a more favourable opportunity.

Many signs were connected with trades or companies, such as the "Ram and Teazle," so designated out of compliment to the Clothiers' Company, the ram being emblematic of the wool, while the teazle was used to raise the nap of the wool which was woven into cloth.

So, too, the "Leather Bottle," which belonged to the Company of Bottle-makers and Horners of London, an instance of which is to be found in "Leather-lane at the corner of Charles-street." Similarly, the "Three Goatsherds" were originally the arms of the Cordwainers' or Shoemakers' Company, just as the "Three Horseshoes" are those of the Farriers.

The "Hand and Shears," in Smithfield, was a house of call for the tailors, who frequented the Cloth Fair of the neighbourhood; while the "Hand and Pen" a scriveners' sign, was much affected by the keepers of the houses where the Fleet marriages of the last century were celebrated.

Many signs, as might be expected, refer to personages famous in history or early legendary lore. Such a one is "The King and Miller," founded on the ancient ballad quoted in Ritson's "Ancient Songs and Ballads," entitled "A Pleasant Ballad of King Henry the Second and the Miller of Mansfield, and how he was entertained and lodged at the Miller's House, and their pleasant communication;" the Ballad terminates with the lines:—

Then Sir John Cockle the King called unto him,
And of Merry Sherwood made him overseer.
And gave him out of hand three hundred pound yearly,
And now take heed you steal no more of my deer,
And once a quarter let's here have your view,
And thus, Sir John Cockle, I bid you adieu.

The famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, occurs frequently as a sign, especially in the Midlands, where the "Bear and Ragged Staff," commemorating his victory over a mighty giant, are equally well known.

The "Red Dragon" was the device adopted by Henry VII. for his standard on the field of Bosworth while the "Eagle and child" is the crest of the Stanley family.

Similarly, the "Black Bull" was an early badge of the House of Clarence, from which family the line of York derived their right to the throne. So, too, the numerous "Rose" inns recall the sanguinary struggles of Lancaster and York.

The names of animals and birds are naturally extremely common in tavern terminology; thus the "Cock," the "Bear," and the "Falcon" bear evidence to the old pastimes of cock-fighting, bear-baiting, and hawking, once so dear to our ancestors. At the Cock Tavern, in Fleet-street, hard by Temple Bar, noted for a large gilt sign said to have been carved by Grinling Gibbons, a notice is said to have been posted, during the Great Plague, which ran as follows:—

"This is to certify that the master of the 'Cock and Bottle,' commonly called the Cock Alehouse, at Temple Bar, hath dismissed his servants, and shut up his house, for this long vacation, intending (God willing) to return at Michaelmas next, so that all persons whatsoever who may have any accounts with the said master, or farthings belonging to the said house, are desired to repair thither before the 8th of this instant, and they shall receive satisfaction." It is of this tavern that Pepys speaks in his Diary in 1668:—"Thence by water to the Temple, and then to the Cock Alehouse and drank, and ate a lobster and sang and mightily merry."

Some of the quaintest names of inns are mere corruptions of the words which they were intended to represent. The "Bag of Nails" at Chelsea had originally a signboard on which were represented a satyr and several Bacchanalians dancing and carousing; the common people called the Satyr the Devil, and for this reason the "Devil and the Bag of Nails" is another, and not infrequent, name for the same sign.

The "Goat and Compasses," too, is said to be a corruption of the words "God encompasses us." Similarly "Pig and Whistle" is supposed by some to be for pig, the old English for bowl, and wassail. "The Case is Altered" is not uncommon, and probably merely indicates a change in the ownership of the tavern over which it stands.

The well-known "hummums" in Covent Garden presents no difficulty, being derived from an Eastern word denoting "Baths."

"The Mischief," formerly at 414, Oxford-street, seems to have been a contraction for the "Man Loaded with Mischief," and represented a man carrying a woman, a magpie, and a monkey, the woman with a glass of gin in her hand, the magpie pecking at the man's head on the one side, while the monkey is scratching at the other. An engraving of the sign used to be exhibited in the window, signed "Drawn by Experience, engraved by Sorrow." Underneath was the following rhyme:—

A monkey, a magpie, and a wife,
Is the true emblem of strife.

Other curious signs are the "Pickled Egg" in Clerkenwell, said to be so termed from Charles II., who partook there of this dish; the "D.D," or "Dirty Dick," in Bishop-gate, commemorating a dirty and eccentric individual of the early part of the present century; and the "Bald-faced Stag," formerly so well known as the rendezvous for the Epping Forest stag hunt on Whit Monday.

To these, finally, we may add the "Ass in a Bandbox," near Knaresborough, in Yorkshire. This, however, is no longer an inn, although the signboard is still in existence. Upon it is depicted the figure of Napoleon Bonaparte, in full uniform, riding on an ass, which stands on a bandbox and is floating across the English Channel, with the following inscription appended;—"Me vill make de Jean Bull tremble now I have found out de grande conveyance."

THE LATE MR. DESHMUKH.

THE Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces officially notified that he has received with great regret the news of the death (on the 28th ultimo) of Rao Bahadur Trimbak Nilkant Deshmukh, the most distinguished officer of the Provincial Civil Service. He was appointed Extra-Assistant Commissioner about fifteen years ago. His high character soon won for him the confidence and respect of all those with whom his official duties brought him into contact. But it was in the Political Department that his services were specially valuable. For over five years he was Superintendent and (afterwards) Diwan of the Patna State; and for the last three years he has been Superintendent of Nandgaon, where his famine administration this year has been thoroughly successful. In recognition of his services in these States he received the title of Rao Bahadur in January 1897, and was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class in May last. The officiating Chief Commissioner had just granted him well-earned leave, at the end of which he was to have officiated as Deputy Commissioner. But an illness, not at first regarded as dangerous, has terminated fatally. Mr. Fraser deplores the loss of an officer of most amiable disposition and exceptional capacity.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

IS GERMAN COMPETITION IN THE INDIGO TRADE SERIOUS?

CITY IMPRESSIONS.

STATEMENTS have recently been made in responsible journals—among them the "Times"—to the effect that German synthetic indigo, or indigo manufactured in Germany solely by chemical processes, is gradually replacing the vegetable indigo, and in time will probably oust it from the market. Advice also has been gratuitously tendered to the indigo planters of Behar (India) to turn their attention to the cultivation of sugar in order to prepare themselves for the depressed times awaiting them.

With the object of ascertaining how far these apprehensions were justify, and at the same time to see what effect the alleged introduction of synthetic indigo into England had on the Mincing-lane trade, a representative of the "St. James's Budget" has interviewed several firms engaged in the indigo business. A prominent indigo merchant, who has excellent opportunities of judging to what extent the vegetable product is being displaced, stated that, as far as the wool trade was concerned, the synthetic indigo was an entirely impossible product, and he did not know of any prominent wool firm in the country which used it. The same statement, he believed, applied to the large cotton industries. The only section in the cotton trade which was affected by the chemical indigo was, stated another dealer, the calico printing and for this, he admitted, it was a very suitable product.

"But the price of vegetable indigo has gone down very considerably?"

"I attribute the cause of the decline in price to a series of combinations among the big manufacturers and syndicates who use the product. They do not bid against one another like the indigo dealers do, and there is consequently no market made. I mean not nearly so good a market as there used to be. No, I do not anticipate that synthetic indigo will replace the vegetable product. Mr. Christopher Rawson, the well known chemical and botanical expert, who has been studying the conditions governing the cultivation of the indigo plant in India, gives it as his firm opinion that it is possible to considerably increase the yield of the plant. You must know that the indigo planters do not, as a rule, manure their land and that they have no rotation of crops mutually assisting each other. All this can be altered, the result being that vegetable indigo will be much more cheaply obtained."

"Are the German synthetic indigo manufacturers working at a profit or a loss?"

"No one knows outside that trade. It may be, however, they are producing it at a loss. They manufacture several other products which keep them going. Their intention may be to attempt to oust vegetable indigo, and when this is effectually done and the planters turn their attention to sugar cultivation, then they will raise the price of the product and secure a virtual monopoly."

Tremendous efforts, stated another influential trader, are being made to place the synthetic indigo on the market, but without effect so far, except in the direction of printing on calicoes. Manufacturers recognise the indisputable superiority of vegetable indigo as a colouring agent, and there is no sign in the wool trade, at least, that it is being ousted.

"The vegetable indigo trade in London has declined within recent years?"

"I am afraid many other trades have declined also in the City. At one time all the indigo used anywhere came to London first and was distributed from the metropolis. Now there are Continental, American, and other agents who arrange for the product to be sent to them direct. That is the case with other articles of merchandise besides indigo. London was then the finance and credit centre of the world; now there are Continental banks which give credit and serve the same purpose as London used to."

"The synthetic or chemical indigo is for the most part produced by a large German company, the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik?"

"Almost exclusively. Synthetic indigo is only a small part of their manufacturing activity. The Germans are making practically no inroads on our vegetable indigo trade. The declining state of the indigo trade is attributable to the combination among manufacturers to purchase for themselves the product without the intervention of the broker or dealer."

THE MILITIA IN WAR TIME.

NOW that the militia are returning to their homes, it is interesting to recall the fact that this is the fifth time this branch of the military force has done permanent duty during the century which has only eight weeks more to run. This is also the first occasion during the present century on which the militia have been sent to the front. The militia were under arms from 1792 to 1816, during the long wars with France; again in the Russian war from 1854 to 1856 their services were fallen back on; and from 1857 to 1861 they had to be mobilised owing to the serious character of the Indian Mutiny and the China war, and the necessity of our having so many soldiers abroad. Then again several regiments of this part of the auxiliary forces were called up when we went to war in Egypt to put down Arabi Pasha, and now for the fifth time their value has been recognised as a means of garrisoning the United Kingdom while our regulars were fighting in South Africa.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th December.

1. The Squadron will parade on the Oval at 7 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday 12th instant. Dress—Review Order (Khaki).

2. The Squadron will furnish an Escort on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor at Apollo Bunder on Thursday 13th instant, at 8 a.m. (not 4-45 p.m. as previously notified. Dress—Review Order (khaki).

By Order,
G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B.V.R.

Bombay, 11th December.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday next the 15th instant.

2. E Company (Cyclist) will parade to-day, Tuesday for night manœuvres. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8-30 p.m. Byculla Members at Hornby Vellard at 8-45 p.m. Dress—Drill Order with Forage Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th December.

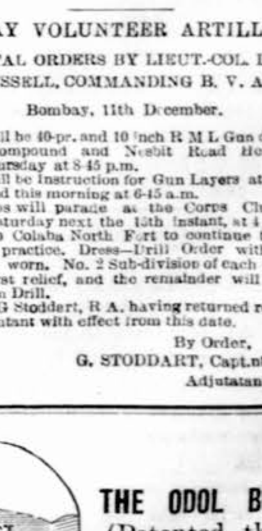
2. There will be 40-pr. and 10 inch R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be instruction for Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound this morning at 6-45 a.m.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill Order without arms. Putties to be worn. No. 2 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief, and the remainder will parade for 6 inch B L Gun Drill.

4. Captain G Stoddert, R A, having returned resumes the duties of Adjutant with effect from to-day.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.A.


THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
Odol
PRICE: R2

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

As the improvement of our Army is a great question of the day, it will not be amiss to draw special attention to the new "mitrailleuse" of the Swiss cavalry. It is carried on the back of a led horse, and fills a want in the efficiency of mounted troops. According to the new Swiss rules each brigede of cavalry will be provided with a company of eight "mitrailleuses," or automatic guns, which can be broken up into smaller companies, having not fewer than two guns, so that if one be disabled the other can be used. These guns will follow ithe cavalry everywhere. They will be particularly useful in occupying an advanced position, or a pass, which they can enfilade under the protection of the cavalry. They will help to prepare the action of cavalry against infantry or other cavalry, and also to favour pursuit of the enemy by cavalry, or to cover a retreat by firing on the flanks of the enemy.

The Swiss cavalry mitrailleuse is of the Maxim order, that is, an ordinary cannon with automatic fire, mounted on a tripod, which has a saddle on which the tripod operator sits. It fires 600 shots a minute, and is very useful against a moving target. Each company of Swiss mitrailleurs consists of two groups of four guns, each group comprising one lieutenant, two sergeants, four brigadiers, one corporal, 12 servants, and eight conductors. The men have sabres and carbines, but the last are to be replaced by automatic pistols. The guns are carried on pack-horses, the tripod on one side and the piece on the other. Other pack horses carry the ammunition in four boxes on each side, each box containing 250 cartridges, or 2,000 per horse.

Anticeptics are like to provoke eruptions on the skin, more especially the anticeptic salol, a salicylate of phenol. Pomade, tooth-powder, lip salve, &c., with salol in them are known to cause eruptions. A French dandy, according to a doctor of Nancy, gave himself eczema of the lips by brushing his teeth with salol powder four times a day, and also brought an eruption on his feet by ingeniously dusting the inside of his boots with salol to counteract the odour of the new leather. Salol is a favourite antiseptic because of its pleasant smell, but French doctors, in view of its effect on the skin, are renouncing its use in many cases, especially if the person has a tendency to skin disease.

Certain Briticisms are very prevalent, not merely among the uneducated, but among the most highly cultivated. "Directly" is used for "as soon as" by Archbishop Trench (the author of a lively little book on words), and by Mr. Courthope (the Oxford Professor of Poetry). "Like' is used for "as"—that is, "like we do"—by Charles Darwin; and in more than one volume of the "English Men of Letters" series, edited by Mr. John Morley. The elision of the initial h, which the British themselves like to think a test of breeding, is discoverable far more often than they imagine on the lips of those who ought to know better. It is said that Lord Beaconsfield, for example sometimes dropped his h's, and that he once spoke of "the urried Udson" And if we may rely on the evidence of spelling, the British often leave the h silent where we Americans sound it. They write "an historical essay," from which it is a fair inference that they pronounce the adjective istorical. In Mr. Kiplings "From Sea to Sea he writes not only an hotel and an hospital, but also an hydraulic.

A paper on yellow fever by Surgeon Reed and others of the United States Army, published in the "Philadelphia Medical Journal," tends to prove that yellow fever, like malaria, is communicated by mosquito bites, as originally suggested by Dr. Finlay, of Havana. They conclude from various experiments that mosquitoes are "middle" hosts for the parasite of yellow fever, and think it highly probable the disease is only propagated through their bites.

According to Frouessart, in a paper to the Societe Biologique, an acarus, or mite, lives in blacking, where it feeds on the oil, molasses, and phosphate of lime. It is a whitish mite and sometimes appears as a friable mass.

The discovery of Dr. Letts, Professor of Chemistry Belfast College, that seaweed flourishes in proportion to the sewage matter in the water is worthy of note. He found that sea weed off Dublin and Belfast died when the sea water was free of sewage. Perhaps the weed helps to purify the water.

According to M. Delaunay almost all peoples show a preference for the numbers 2, 3, and 5, and for their multiples. By exception the Mahomedan countries, for example, Turkey and Persia, avoid 3. Among the so-called Latin peoples, 2 and 5 are favoured; the British and Americans are partial to 2 2, and and 3; and the Germans to 3 and 5. The Hindus affect the Chinese 2 and 5. In Russia and the Slavonic countries 7 is more employed than it is elsewhere. The Hawaians patronise 13, the Mexicans 17, the Spaniards 19, and the Filipinos 31.

The "scorcher" on a cycle or a motor-car is difficult to convict, because the policeman or other witness cannot easily tell the speed he is going at. A simple plan has been suggested by M. Gaumont, a well-known French instrument maker. It is to take two instantaneous photographs successively, with a known interval of time between, and measure how far they are apart on the proof. The interval may be 1-20 second. A camera for the purpose might be supplied to the police, who watch over the speeds of motor-cars and cycles.

Harvard University has an expedition at Kingston Jamaica, for the observation of the new planet Eros during its coming "opposition"—that is, when it will be nearest the earth.

"Samuel F. B. Morse," called in America the "Father of the Telegraph," has been selected for a place on the newly-created American "Roll of Honour." The choice has not been allowed to pass unchallenged, as it is now ascertained that Morse had no great share in the invention of the telegraph in general, and that his own instrument was largely the work of his younger colleague, Stephen Vail.

A special feature of the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, next year, will be the native department, where parties of Redskins belonging to the Six Nations will live for the time being like their pagan ancestors. The ancient mound-builders will also have their works represented. Interpreters on the ground will assist students of anthropology, or other visitors, in questioning the Indians.

The iron safe in an American shoe factory having defied all attempts of the book-keeper and engineer to open it, they applied the heat of an electric arc to fuse the metal and open it. After several hours they succeeded, but were taken with dizziness and pain in the head, and finally lost their sight, apparently for good.

M. Berber, the French engineer, who projected a tunnel across the Straits of Gibraltar, in order to develop Morocco, has revived his scheme, and is trying to gain the Sultan of Morocco to his views.

A curious accident is reported from a manufactory of feather beds in America. Some of the feathers were set whirling so rapidly they caught fire by the friction. May it not be that friction developed electricity, and the sparks ignited the feathers?

Dr. Paul Ballion remarks that animals are resigned to death with a serene gravity which denotes a sense of its approach. It is only before death seems inevitable that they struggle and resist it. An ourang shot by English sailors in Sumatra looked at his hunters so piteously that they felt as if they had committed manslaughter. A cercopithec wounded by Brehm, the naturelist, appeared so noble and human that he ran to put it out of pain. Jules Gerard relates that Algerian lions taken in pitfalls and there shot, after gazing in scorn at the Arabs, lie down to die. Tigers in the like predicament, according to Molins, after trying to escape, crouch and await their death-stroke. A similar tranquillity has been observed in dogs, horses, buffaloes, bulls, bisons, elephants, and so on. "Exceptions, however, have been noticed in the case of dogs and cats living with persons. They sometimes show real sorrow at the approach of death, and separation from their human friends.

It appears the fate of man to realise all or nearly all his dreams one way or another, and sooner or later, especially later. It is now the turn of the "sea serpent." As nobody has caught a specimen of the monster, an inventor has made and patented one, which can be seen in the Jardin d' Acclimatation, Paris. It is about 90ft. long and 6ft. thick, with an uncouth face of antediluvian cast. It rolls on hidden wheels along a narrow track of rails in the Gardens, and is worked by an electric motor and accumulator in its head and body. The driver sits inside, and the serpent seems to glide as though instinct with life. It would be a novel attraction at the "Zoo" or some of our London exhibitions.

The climate of New York is not favourable to the "Liberty" of Bartholdi, which is like to fail in ruins. The statue was rather a white elephant from the first, and the Americans have not kept it in repair.

The Cambridge University Press is to publish a quarterly "Journal of Hygiene," edited by Dr. Nuttall and others. The first number will appear on January 1st next.

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of
Magnifying power and field of view.

Field of View of ordinary Binocular of best quality.

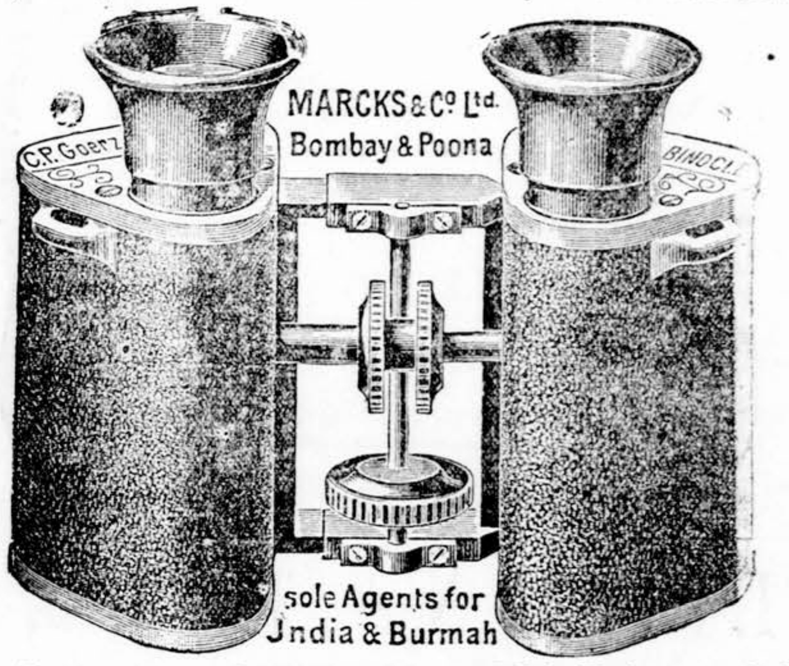
Comparative Field of View of Goerz Trieder Binocular of same power.

The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 90o to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

The rays, therefore, are again bent through right angles at each of the faces p3 and p4, and issue past the upper prism out through the eye piece 2.

The arrangement of the two prisms and the four-fold rectangular reflection produces the desired reinversion of the image.

May be replaced in case *Focussed* and ready for Immediate use.



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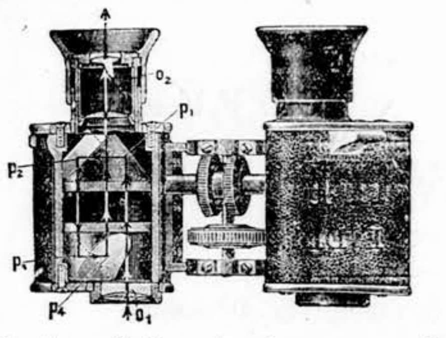
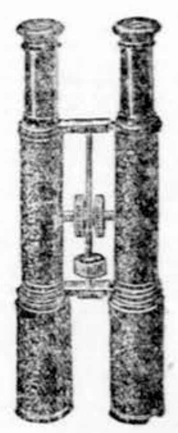
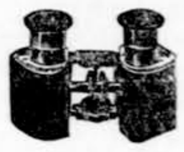


Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

COMPARISON
of
Length and size of Glasses.



Length of old Style Telescopic Binocular.



Comparative size of Goerz Trieder Binocular of the same power.

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